

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 634.—VOL. XXIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST TURKEY.

THE Turkish question still absorbs the attention of Europe. It is the all-engrossing topic of conversation; and, by the uncertainty and inquietude which it creates, disturbs commerce and industry, and causes a daily loss of otherwise available wealth, which is sensibly perceived in every civilised country, though its amount is not to be easily estimated.

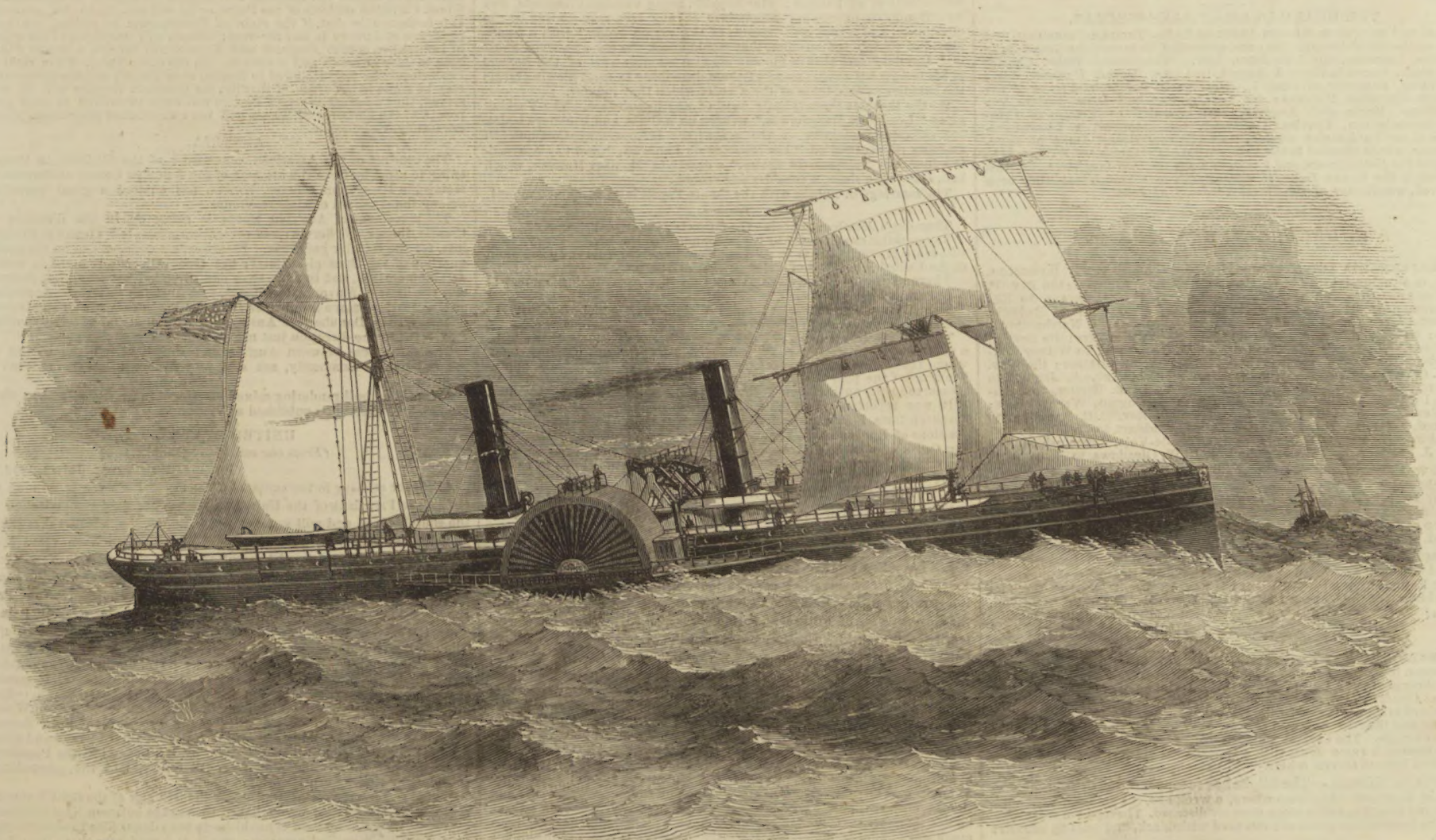
Since our last publication it has become more than ever apparent that the Russian Emperor stands alone in the false position into which he has thrust himself; that he has not, and cannot have, any allies or abettors; and that if war be his desire, he must bear the brunt of it, with all the great powers of Europe against him. Every document that is made public in reference to his aggression incontestably proves that, in sending Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to urge his unreasonable demands against the Sultan, War was his foregone conclusion. He evidently calculated that the long-wished-for hour of seizure and spoliation had arrived—that Great Britain and France were cold and disunited—and that any serious opposition to his project was improbable, if not impossible. The progress of events must have shown him his error. Aware of their common danger in presence of an ambition so ungovernable, and impelled by that sense of Right and Justice which exists in the conscience of nations no less than in that of individuals, the various powers of Europe have united in resistance. Great Britain and France, after a short period of incertitude and indecision on the part of France, have taken a firm stand, and have carried with them the great, though minor, powers of Austria and Prussia. The offending Emperor, awakened at last to the conviction that he has made a mistake, driven from plea to plea, and from justification to justification, has at length found himself reduced to the miserable expedient of throwing the blame of his aggression upon the two powers who did their utmost to prevent it. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his temperate, lucid, and unanswerable reply to the circular of Count Nesselrode, has convicted the Czar of an error, that looks exceedingly like a wilful one—framed with the intention to deceive. He has demon-

strated to the satisfaction of the whole world that the charge brought against the British and French Governments, of having forced Russia to occupy the Danubian Provinces by a maritime occupation of the ports and harbours of Turkey, is as preposterous as it is insulting. Without indulging in hard words, the able minister of Napoleon III. proves by the irrefutable testimony of dates, that the order to cross the Pruth was given on the 31st of May, and that the Czar did not know, and could not have known, until the 17th of June, that the British and French fleets had arrived in Besika Bay. "When, by a circular dated the 11th of June," says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "the Emperor Nicholas announced to Europe the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordered by him eleven days previously; the British fleet had not left Malta, and the French fleet was still at Salamina." Not even the mighty Emperor Nicholas can withstand a fact like this. It shows alike his daring and his duplicity. It paralyzes the arms of such hesitating or half-friendly powers as Austria, who might wish to assist him if they dared, or to stand neutral if they could, whilst it lends strength to the determination of such powers as Great Britain and France, already strong in their conviction that Justice is on their side.

The Emperor of Russia has been placed so clearly in the wrong, and the opinion of Europe has been so unmistakeably and unanimously pronounced against him, that the idea gains ground that he will yet find means to withdraw from his untenable and offensive position. In his hand are the issues. If he be not insane, as some allege—afflicted with the worst form of madness, religious fanaticism—a note addressed by Turkey to the Great Powers of Europe collectively, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and of the British and French fleets from the Turkish waters, will put an end to the dilemma, and restore the nations to their wonted tranquillity. But not the less certainly—even in this case—will the Emperor of Russia have accomplished the great object of his dynasty, if not of his people. He will have bullied, coerced, and weakened the Turkish Empire. Every day's occupation of the Danubian Provinces is not only an insult but a loss to the Sultan. The Emperor knows this, and calculated upon it.

If without war he can but prolong that occupation for a month or six weeks to come, he will achieve a triumph at the expense of the power whom he wishes to humiliate. Nor is this the only evil that will ensue. The perplexities and troubles of the Turkish Empire are internal as well as external. Already disaffection and revolt have been the consequences of the Emperor's aggression. A powerful and ultra-Turkish party, which has long been scandalised by the innovations of the late Sultan Mahmoud and those of his able successor, Abdul-Medjid, has attempted to raise the standard of Mahomet, to depose the present Sultan, and to wage a religious war of the Crescent against the Cross. The Russian Emperor foresaw all these results, and built upon them the superstructure of his ambition. Turkey is notoriously weak and tottering; and even to menace her is to do her an injury.

It seems probable, from these and a thousand other circumstances, that the days of the Mussulman power in Europe are numbered; that the Sultans, withdrawn into Asia, will have to defend their throne against their own Satraps; and that many other Pachas and Viziers, as able and ambitious as the late Mehemet Ali, will yet arise to carve kingdoms out of the *disjecta membra* of the fallen empire. But let not the Czar Nicholas be too sanguine that such events will work to his advantage. Though the Turks may vacate Europe, it does not follow that he will be permitted to step into their places. The great powers have no interest in upholding a dominion that seems predestined to fall; but they have an interest in raising up a rival to dispute the possession of it with Russia. That rival already exists. The Christian subjects of the Sultan already know that their absorption into the great Muscovite Empire would add nothing to the prosperity or the consideration which they now enjoy, and that it would destroy for ever their fond hope of independence. Thus, though it is probable that the Czar may destroy Turkey, it is quite as probable that he will not be permitted to share the spoil; and that a new Byzantine Empire may arise from the ruins of the Mahometan power in Europe, and be a more formidable barrier against the aggressive inroads of that insatiable Colossus, who now overshadows and alarms Europe, than Turkey has ever been. This would be a fitting and re-



COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S STEAM-YACHT, "THE NORTH STAR."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tributive sequel of the plots and conspiracies, which, since the days of Peter the Great, the Emperors of Russia have not ceased to form against their neighbour. At the present moment it seems to be the most probable solution of a mighty difficulty. It is one that England and France have not sought to expedite. The blame and the consequences will alike fall upon Russia.

THE "NORTH STAR" STEAM-YACHT.

THIS splendid specimen of American naval architecture arrived at Southampton, from New York, on the 1st inst., having made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic ever known—namely, ten days and eight hours: her log shows that during one twenty-four hours the *North Star* ran 344 miles, and she has accomplished eighteen knots per hour. She had on board her owner, Commodore Vanderbilt, a merchant and shipbuilder, of New York, with his family, and friends, and a large suite of servants, on a tour of pleasure to Russia.

The *North Star* is a paddle-box steamer with two funnels. She is registered 1876 tons; but, including her third deck, which is built up solid and flush from stem to stern, she is capable of carrying 2500 tons. She is 265 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar-deck, 38 feet breadth of beam, 13 feet from floor timber to lower-deck beams; 7 feet 8 inches between decks, 7 feet 6 inches between spar-decks—making her whole depth 28 feet 6 inches. She is steered forward. Her wheel is situated in a comfortable apartment, and communicates with the rudder by ropes and rods. The steersmen are thus close to the look-out man; and there is attached to the wheel a bell which communicates with the engine-room. She is propelled by two lever beam-engines, made by T. F. Secon, of the Allaire works; cylinders, 60 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of paddle-wheel, 34 feet. Her boilers, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11½ feet front, 11 feet high, with single return flues. The engines are upon the same principle as those used in the ordinary North American river steam-boats; a portion of the machinery being exposed above deck, but which is preserved from heavy weather by being covered in white lead during a voyage; immediately upon getting into harbour, this substance is wiped off, which leaves the engines free from rust, and uninjured. Handsome flights of stairs lead to the saloon, which is larger and more magnificent than the saloon of any ocean steamer afloat, and surpasses in splendour, as she does in size and power, the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht. Ranged round the saloon are beautifully-furnished cabins, the doors and panels of solid bird's-eye maple and rosewood. Mirrors extending from the ceiling to the floor are fixed in the cabins. The walls are imitative marble and malachite, formed of a conglomerate of stone, marble, and glass—a recent American invention. It is fixed on wood peculiarly seasoned, and bears an exquisite polish. On iron, it forms handsome table and chimney-slabs, and tops of cheffioniers. Beneath the saloons is another fine deck, extending the whole length of the ship.

The *North Star* cost 500,000 dollars, and her weekly expenses are about £250, exclusive of fuel. Everything on board the *North Star* is American, and it is very evident that in many of the useful and ornamental arts the Americans are our equals in point of taste and skill. Surprise has been expressed at the small quantity of fuel consumed on board the *North Star* when her great speed is considered. In her passage across the Atlantic she consumed only 50 tons of coal a day, while the consumption ordinarily in such steamers is from 70 to 100 tons daily. She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little expense, by her being driven by what is called a beam engine—an American invention, which has never before been used in a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The crew of the *North Star* consists of a captain, two mates, four quartermasters, and fourteen seamen, twenty-four engineers and firemen, and eighteen stewards and assistants.

The *North Star* is now on her way to the Mediterranean.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN CHARLES, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

THIS nobleman—who was declared by an inquisition, many years ago, to be of unsound mind—died, at his seat, Hurstborne-park, near Andover, on the 14th inst., in his eighty-sixth year. His Lordship was eldest son of John, second Earl, by Urania, his wife, daughter of Coulson Fellows, Esq., and great grandson of John Wallop, Esq., of Farley Wallop, Hants., who was created Viscount Lymington in 1720, and advanced to the Earldom of Portsmouth in 1743. The family from which the noble House of Portsmouth descends was settled at Wallop, in Hampshire, at a period antecedent to the Conquest; and it is thus noticed by Camden:—"The Test having taken into it a little river from Wallop, or, more truly, Well-hop; that is, by interpretation out of our forefathers' language, a pretty well in the side of a hill; whereof that right worshipful family of the Wallops, of Knight's degree, dwelling hard by, took name."

Catherine, wife of John, Viscount Lymington, and grandmother of the nobleman whose decease we record, was niece and co-heir of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton.

Lord Portsmouth married—first, 12th November, 1799, Grace, daughter of Fletcher, first Lord Norton (which lady died 15th November, 1813); and, secondly, 7th March, 1814, Anne, eldest daughter of John Hanson, Esq., of Bloomsbury-place, London; but had no issue. His second marriage was annulled by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, in 1828.

The successor to the family honours and estates is the Earl's brother—the Hon. Newton Fellows, late M.P. for North Devon, who now becomes fourth Earl of Portsmouth. He has been twice married: by his first wife he has one surviving child—Henrietta-Caroline, married to J. Chichester Nagle, Esq.; and by his second, Catherine, daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, one son—Isaac Newton, Viscount Lymington—and three daughters, all married.

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

CHARLES FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, was born on the 2nd February, 1783; and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, the 14th June, 1828. The Grand Duke, Charles Frederick, married, the 3rd August, 1804, the Grand Duchess, Maria Paulowna, daughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia, and sister of the present Emperor Nicholas; by her he has had issue—besides two daughters, Maria and Augusta, both married to Princes of Prussia—an only son, Charles Alexander, his successor, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, now reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is married to the Princess Sophia, daughter of William III., King of the Netherlands, and has issue a son and two daughters. Charles Frederick, the Grand Duke, of whose death intelligence has lately been received, was Rector of the Ducal Academy of Jena.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D., to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories:* the Rev. P. De Furton, to Burton, Norfolk; the Rev. H. F. Strangways, to Kilmington, near Bruton, Somerset; the Rev. J. Taylor, to Redmile, Leicestershire; the Rev. N. J. Temple, D.D., to Gayton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. S. Walton, to Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire; the Rev. H. N. Ward, to Radstock, near Bath; the Rev. E. Sankey, to Witney, Oxfordshire; the Rev. W. Godfrey, M.A., to Martin Hussington, the Rev. T. G. Carter, M.A., to St. Nicholas, Warwick; the Rev. A. Jenner, to Wenvoe, near Cardiff. *Vicarages:* the Rev. W. D. B. Bertles, to Dronfield, Derbyshire; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, to Rowington, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. A. Park, to Methwold, Norfolk; the Rev. C. C. Snowden, to Mitford, Northumberland; the Rev. W. W. Stoddart, to Charlbury, Oxfordshire; the Rev. D. L. Jones, to Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Langdon, to Mudford; the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, to Neston.

NEW CHURCH ON THE ISLE OF DOGS.—A new and elegant church, which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Isle of Dogs, nearly opposite Greenwich Hospital, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks by the Bishop of London. It has been erected at the sole cost of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., whose extensive workshops it adjoins.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. Hotham, Rector of South Dalton, by the parishioners; the Rev. H. Twells, by the teachers and children of the Stratford National Schools; the Rev. J. M. Robertson, M.A., from the Incumbent and congregation of St. Jude's, Southwark.

AMERICAN NEWS.—The seventy-seventh anniversary of American independence was celebrated with great rejoicings on the 4th inst. throughout the United States. A terrible fire occurred on the 5th inst. at Oswego, when 200 houses were burned to the ground, and 300,000 bushels of grain consumed by the destructive element. A terrific storm of rain and thunder occurred at New York on the 2nd inst., which did much damage. The Crystal Palace suffered considerably. A portion of the framework came down with a tremendous crash, which killed three men and bruised several others.

POTATO BLIGHT.—The blight has re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Hertford. In places where, a week ago, the potatoes were quite clean and healthy, entire crops are now diseased. The tops are still green, but the bases of the stems are streaked with black, and emit an offensive odour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

In all our experience of Paris, we have never known a week which gave less to chronicle than the passing one. The eternal question *d'Orient* swallows up every other subject. Not that it affords a supply of new and interesting details, which hold the place, and fill the dearth of other intelligence—by no means. Nobody ever knows anything fresh on the subject, from one week's end to another. Everybody asks his neighbour the same question, "What is the news?" and the neighbour replies to everybody, "None." True, there are a few individuals who, weary of this state of things, and possessed of more imagination and less patience than the rest—or, having certain interests in the rise or fall of the Bourse—vary the eternal answer by some happy improvisation, technically termed a *canard*, which the listeners generally swallow with avidity, and retail with activity; but, with these exceptions, and now and then some small detail from more authentic sources, it is always the same ground gone over and over again, the same points debated, and disputed, and discussed, taken up and let down, examined in every position, and the question not one whit advanced or cleared up thereby.

A caricature of a somewhat offensive character of the Emperor Nicholas having appeared in the *Charivari*, it is said that M. Kisseleff, aware that in France everything appearing in the public press is subject to the supervision of authority, has expressed decided dissatisfaction on the occasion; but the report does not go on to enlighten us as to the reply made to his complaint.

We are informed, on what is stated to be good authority, that on the day following the attempt at the Opéra Comique, a man was arrested in the Place de la Concorde, in the act of drawing forth a pistol as the Emperor passed. He was in the first instance seized by a hackney coachman, who detected the movement, and being carried off instantly by the police, nothing further has transpired on the subject.

A story has just reached us of a discovery of a fresh plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon, which, if true, as it is positively asserted to be, is, if possible, of a more alarming character than the preceding ones, as destroying the confidence that has hitherto existed in the fidelity of the army. The report in question states that, as the Emperor was passing, some evenings ago, through the Bois de Boulogne, shots were fired at the carriage; the escort instantly returned the fire, and, on reaching the spot whence the shots had proceeded, found the bodies of three soldiers. The number of the regiment was tried to be kept a secret, but the name of the colonel having transpired, it is of course known.

The organisation of the secret societies becomes every day more formidable; and as the different sections are personally unknown to each other, and the individuals who form them distinguished by numbers instead of names, the arrest of any one division is, even in the event of its willingness to betray the others, but little able to compromise them.

It is reported that one of the causes of the visit of the Queen Marie Christine of Spain, is a project of the marriage of her eldest daughter by the *main gauche* with the Prince Napoleon, whose return from the camp at Helfaut was almost simultaneous with her arrival. Whether any such idea were really entertained we cannot pretend to state; but we believe there is little likelihood of such a plan being carried out.

The preparations for the departure of the Empress for the Eaux-Bonnes continue to advance; which fact seems to give a denial to the report respecting her position; as it was stated last week that it was only in the event of the hopes entertained proving unfounded that the excursion was to take place.

An immense sensation was caused here, a few days since, by a revelation given on the authority of some of the most respected and influential members of the clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, on the subject of the *tables tournantes*. Here is the tale as we received it through the channel above stated. The Archbishop, being questioned as to his opinion of the legitimacy, in a religious point of view, of attempting to communicate with spirits through the medium of the tables, replied that he had not sufficiently studied the question to reply thereon; that he imagined the effects produced were wholly of the nature of a physical science, and in that case harmless; but that, in order to form a judgment, he would attend a meeting, composed of certain members of the clergy, at a place appointed, to try the usual experiments. The table being put in motion, one of the party demanded it to reply, by a certain number of raps, if there were a spirit present, the response was in the affirmative; and, in answer to a second question, the spirit was stated, by the table marking by raps certain letters of the alphabet, to be that of *seur Françoise*, deceased a week previously at the Convent of —, in Paris. The Abbé B— stated that he had confessed the *seur Françoise*, who had, in fact, died at the time and place named. General consternation, as may be supposed, ensued; when the Abbé L—, rising, commanded the spirit, "in the name of the Saviour," to appear. The report declares that the spirit hereupon actually became visible, and replied to a variety of questions put to it, but of what import we are not informed. On the above details we do not pretend to give either explanation or opinion. Such is the story as related by the different members of the *salon*; two of whom were so affected by the events related as to be for some days seriously indisposed—one of them even confined to bed. Various histories declare that through the medium of the tables, communications are held with spirits of all nations; who happily, being excellent linguists, find no difficulty in expressing themselves in any language chosen by the questioner, and reveal the "secrets of the prison house" with a frankness, not to say indiscretion, that would shock the more reserved ghost in "Hamlet," and that in no way confirm his statement of the horrors of his temporary abode, many of them describing in most glowing terms the beauties and delights of the planets which they inhabit.

At the theatres there is little new of any importance. The Variétés gives "Les Deux Marguerites," written on a slight and hackneyed plot, but sufficiently effective on the stage; the *Délassements-Comique*, an amusing *révue*, entitled "Les Moutons de Panurge;" and the *Ambigu-Comique*, the "Reprise of Elvire," a drama of M. Karl Holbien, which had, some time since, a considerable success.

The marriage of Alboni with the Comte Pepoli is publicly announced.

Thursday's *Moniteur* contains the following important decree:—

The prohibitions imposed by the ordinance of the 8th February, 1826, will cease provisionally as to corn and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain in Europe.

There appear to be some misgivings that the approaching harvest in France will be a bad one.

The *Journal des Débats* concludes a significant article against the sliding scale principle as follows:—

The sliding scale is from one end to the other an illusion. It would be a great benefit to free the country from it under present circumstances, when, thanks to God, we no longer entertain the formidable apprehensions of the past month, but when, however, it is right to take all measures in the anticipation of the dearth of the corn for the next winter.

It was reported on Wednesday on the Bourse that an electric despatch from Berlin announced the acceptance by Russia of the propositions of England and France. A general rise ensued. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 40c., rose to 79f., and closed at 78f. 95c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f.

THE THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

The latest aspect of the Eastern question is that the basis of a compromise, laid down concurrently by France and England, has been approved by Austria and Prussia. The Sultan has accepted the terms which his allies propose for him, and they have been forwarded to St. Petersburg. The prevailing expectation is that the Czar will not absolutely refuse to entertain the moderate proposals of the Allies. Both the Governments of France and England take their stand on the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and regard the occupation of the Principalities by a Russian army as a direct violation of treaties.

Accounts from Bucharest, of July 10, announce that the headquarters of the Russian army have been actually established in that city. The troops, to the number of about 80,000, are encamped in the environs of Bucharest. The occupation of the northern provinces of Turkey by an army of 80,000 Russians is not, however, necessarily the precursor of battles and sieges. The Sultan has been persuaded by his western allies not to consider that act of violent aggression as the commencement of real war. The occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia is not to be deemed an invasion of Turkey. So the Sultan has been advised; and the Governments of France and England, having given him such advice, do not themselves, therefore, consider that a *casus belli* has yet been made out. The warfare, consequently, reverts to one of diplomatic

attack and rejoinder. The last circular despatch of Count Nesselrode has been answered both by the Earl of Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The English Minister's reply is to be communicated to Parliament in a day or two; that of the Minister of Louis Napoleon, promptly published in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, is noticed in a prominent portion of this journal. As will be there seen, M. Drouyn de Lhuys points out with great clearness the mis-statements contained in Count Nesselrode's despatch. Lord Clarendon has stated in the House of Lords that the English reply to Count Nesselrode's circular was exactly in accordance with the able and spirited despatch of the French Government. It is in vain to deny, however, that an untoward impression has been produced by the fraudulent manifesto of the Emperor, by the assumption by Russia of the civil government of Moldavia in the teeth of Prince Gortschakoff's assurances to the contrary, and by the seizure of all the strategic points in those provinces commanding the Danube—an act scarcely consistent with a temporary occupation. These circumstances, combined with the prolonged and formidable preparations made by Russia, both by land and sea, and pointedly adverted to in the French despatch, foster the belief that that power will not recede without some important advantage; and will strive, in any temporary negotiations, to leave an open door for eventualities. Meanwhile, the Turkish question has been somewhat complicated by intelligence from Constantinople of a disagreement between the Sultan and his Ministers. It appears that on the 9th inst. the Grand Vizier, and Redschid Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were dismissed from their respective offices. The diplomatic body were taken by surprise when this announcement was conveyed to them, for the change does not seem to have originated in any political cabal of foreign powers; or, indeed, in any definite modification of internal policy. It was explained by the will of the Sultan, who resolved to supersede the Grand Vizier, and to replace Redschid Pacha by Ali Pacha, the same who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the autumn, and has just been recalled from the government of Smyrna. A few hours' consideration, however, served to convince the Sultan of the danger and inconvenience of such a modification in the executive government at this crisis; especially as it was Ali Pacha who was involved in the late disturbance at Smyrna, and he is consequently on indifferent terms with the Austrian Government. His Highness resolved, therefore, to revoke his decision, and before the close of the day the Ministers were reinstated in their places. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities, and its public reply to the Russian manifesto, are about to be published. At the same time, it was understood that a proclamation would be issued to explain to the Turks the existing relations of their Government with the Christian powers. The Sultan's concessions to the Christian population of Turkey have sufficed to kindle the fiercest resentment among the extreme Turkish party; and the appeal which has recently been made by the Porte, in self-defence, to the martial spirit of the army and the Redif, or militia (in which no Christian is suffered to bear arms), has, of course, given greater intensity to these passions of religion, national pride, and race. The Sultan himself, and the more enlightened members of the Divan, who have laboured, and are still labouring, to connect the Ottoman Empire with the family of Christian States and the international relations of Europe, are objects of suspicion—perhaps of hatred—to the bigoted Turkish party; who conceive—not, perhaps, without reason—that their existence as a nation is inseparably connected with the ferocity and intolerance of their race. A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered among the Mussulman students in Constantinople, who are remarkable for their fanaticism, with the object of deposing the reigning Sultan, and proclaiming Abdul Aziz, his brother, who is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party. That party, goaded to fury by the insults of Russia, and resenting the protective restraint of the other Christian powers almost as fiercely as the aggression of their northern antagonist, would rush into immediate war, and probably bury themselves under the ruins of the empire. In the unhappy position of the Turkish Government, to conciliate one class of its subjects is to exasperate the other; and if it escape from an external attack, it only runs the greater risk of internal revolution.

The commander of the forts on the Dardanelles has been instructed to permit the passage at any time, no matter whether by day or by night, of the British and French steamers. The English and French squadrons remain at Besika Bay.

Negotiations are still carried on respecting the Hungarian, Kossta, and the late riots at Smyrna. There is no cessation in the Turkish armaments. The Turks continue to make determined preparations. Thousands of recruits arrive daily from the provinces, and are immediately arrayed in the Ottoman uniform.

The Turks celebrated the *Bairam* on the 6th inst. with all the customary pomp and ceremony. A great number of Europeans and foreigners of all classes were present at the passing of the cortège. Everything passed off with perfect order, and in such a way as to dissipate the fears which some persons conceived as to the disposition of the Mussulman population towards the Christians.

The *Morning Post*, the presumed organ of the French Embassy, makes the following statement as to the negotiations now pending:—

Firstly, there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly, there is a proposal which originated with M. de Bruck, and to which the assent of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople, as well as that of the Porte itself, has been obtained; thirdly, there is a plan to which France gives her assent only on condition of considerable modifications; and, fourthly, it is affirmed that the Cabinet of Prussia has also originated a project of arrangement. These, we have every reason to believe, are the various negotiations submitted to the Czar. We are now upon the verge of the true crisis. If the Emperor reject negotiation, England and France well know their course. If, however, he accept negotiation, the proposals made can have but one of two possible results—either the Emperor will acquire the right of Protectorate of Greek Christian subjects of the Porte, or he will not obtain that privilege. It is indisputable that, if the right of Protectorate be yielded, the independence of Turkey is lost for ever: Russia will have gained the object of her wishes, whilst England and France will receive a severe check both to their interests and influence. On the other hand, if the right of Protectorate be not accorded to Russia, even though certain concessions may be made to her sense of dignity, the Ottoman Empire will be preserved, the two great Western Powers will have interfered to good purpose, and the Emperor of Russia will have abandoned pretensions which are totally inadmissible.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the American commander of the *St. Louis*, in threatening to repel by force the attempt of the Austrian Consul at Smyrna to secure the Hungarian refugee, Kossta, has excited a great sensation among the Austrian officials at Vienna.

The movement of Austrian troops is going on in the direction of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia; and several battalions left Vienna on the 16th inst. for the frontier garrisons. Peterwardein continues to be the headquarters of the General-in-Chief; but troops have advanced in considerable numbers, and in more than one direction between that fortress and the limit of Slavonia, the Banat, and Austrian Croatia. According as the Russians move in advance from the Pruth towards Transylvania, or towards the Danube, the Austrians seem to make a corresponding movement in the direction just mentioned.

The differences between Austria and Piedmont, on the subject of the refugees of Lombardy, are still very far from having reached a solution.

A pontifical bull rendering mixed marriages more difficult than they are now will shortly be published at Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1853.

All doubt relative to the success of the Crystal Palace is now at an end. The President of the United States has accepted the invitation of the shareholders, and will assist at the inauguration, which takes place on Thursday next, July 14. The Board of Aldermen have voted 5000 dollars to be expended for the reception of the President in New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also making arrangements for the same object. Some of the officers of state will accompany the President. This will have the effect of rendering the Crystal Palace a great success, which would otherwise have been a great failure. The public considered it as a money speculation, thought very little about it, and cared less; the committee have, however, changed the tide of public opinion by their great exertions during the last month, and by the fact that they have obtained 6000 contributors. The inauguration will commence with an opening prayer by Bishop Wainwright; after which an anthem will be sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard bands and other societies. An address will then follow, by Mr. Sedgwick, the President of the Association. Other speeches will follow, and the proceedings will close by singing the Hallelujah Chorus.

The *New York Herald* acknowledges the triumph of the British steamship *Arabia*, she having accomplished the voyage between New York and Liverpool in less time than it has hitherto been done. The interest in the Russo-Turkish question increases; and it is hoped here that John Bull

SAILORS' HOME AT CARDIFF.—On Thursday week the foundation-stone of this edifice was laid by the young Marquis of Bute.



INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE BURMESE ENVOY AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS, AT PROME.

THE BURMESE WAR.

INTELLIGENCE has been received during the past week of the Burmese Envoys having refused to sign the treaty proffered by the Governor-General of India. The final interview took place at Prome, on the 7th of May. The Burmese tried to put off giving a definite answer, and asked for a second period of thirty days for deliberation. This was refused. To induce them to give a favourable reply, the British Commissioner offered to remove the proposed frontier line still further to the southward. This concession was, however, of no avail, and the Burmese Envoys refused to sign away a single rood of the Burmese dominions on any consideration. They were then given twenty-four hours to reconsider their answer, or to quit the territory occupied by our troops; and they did so depart within ten hours. It is stated that the Burmese Envoys did not evince any anxiety to bring matters to an accommodation; and thus the negotiation was broken off.

The previous interview between the Burmese Envoy and the British Commissioners was held at Prome on the 4th of April; and an obliging Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate the scene of negotiation. The moment chosen by our Correspondent in his Sketch is the departure of the Burmese from the place of conference. The tall Burmese figure is the present prime minister of the King of Ava; the short one is the King's nephew. The band is that of the 15th Royals; and the cavalry the Madras Artillery. The officer on the left of the Envoy is the Assistant British Commissioner.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.

THIS annual Regatta took place on Tuesday, the 12th instant, under the distinguished patronage of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Londesborough, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Sir Edward S. Gooch, Bart., M.P., Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Sir F. Kelly, M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., D. Waddington, Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., F. Mills, Esq., Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., J. Goodwin, Esq., and E. L. Betts, Esq. The promoters of the Regatta this year were not only successful in obtaining this high patronage, but also in raising a large subscription, so that prizes amounting to £215 were offered for matches between yachts, yawls, river latteeners, sailing punts, and beach gigs. The Eastern Counties Company ran cheap excursion trains from all the stations along their lines of railway, and these trains conveyed thousands of people to the scene of amusement on Tuesday morning.

The piers of the harbour and the esplanade afforded every accommodation for viewing the matches, and a regatta on such a scale of magnitude was never before attempted on the eastern coast, nor with more satisfactory results on the whole. Mr. Arcedeckne placed his schooner at the service of the Committee, and for their accommodation it was moored opposite the harbour. From that vessel all the signals were given of the starting and arrivals of the boats in each match; and soon after twelve o'clock the following yachts contended for the first prize of 100 guineas:—

Mayfly, schooner ..	96 tons	S. M. Peto, Esq. ..	Lowestoft
Mosquito, cutter ..	50 tons	Lord Londesborough	London
Gossamer, cutter ..	45 tons	R. Hoare, Esq. ..	Lowestoft

The *Sverige* schooner, of 280 tons, was entered for this match; but, in consequence of the very light wind that was blowing, Mr. Bartlett did not consider himself justified in starting. The match, over a distance of thirty five miles, was won by the *Mosquito*, who beat her competitors by nearly an hour.

While the above match was going on, the yawls were started for the second prize of £30, for yawls from all parts; four to start or no race half a minute per foot allowed for difference of length. First yawl, £15 second, £10; third, £5. Eight boats started for this match, which we have engraved, being the prettiest and most interesting match of the day. The following were the winners—*Beeswing*, *Queen Victoria*, *Royal Victoria*.

While the two foregoing matches were proceeding, the smaller yachts were started at 1h. 42m. 10s., for the third prize of 30 sovereigns, for yachts over 15 and not exceeding 30 tons. Three to start or no race. This match was won by Mr. Lane's *Phantom*, of 25 tons. The fourth prize of £20, for yachts not exceeding 15 tons; three to start or no race; entrance fee, 10s.; was won by Mr. Wheeler's *Vampire*, of 15 tons. The fifth prize of £10, for River Latteen Boats, with latteen foresail and lug mizensail (weather permitting); three to start or no race; was won by Mr. Brightwen's *Shannon*.

The sixth prize, of £10, to be rowed for by six-oared beach gigs; open to all; four to start, or no race: first, £6; second, £3; third, £1:—*Jenny Lind*, 1; *Teazer*, 2; *Beeswing*, 3.

A Punt Match and Duck-hunt concluded the Regatta.

Captain Andrews and the Committee deserve the greatest praise for the arrangements of the day.

In the evening, all the yachtsmen and their friends, to the number of 170, sat down to dinner at the Royal Hotel; provided in excellent style by Mr. Howett, the proprietor.



LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—THE YAWL MATCH.



SCENE FROM THE GERMAN COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

STAMFORD RACES, 1853.

The Stamford "Gold Cup," contested for on Wednesday, is a vase of classic design, silver gilt, the ornamentation being in the pure *Renaissance* style. On two sides are panels, each bearing a representation of



THE STAMFORD RACE GOLD CUP.

race-horses in bold relief. The lower part of the Vase is divided into smaller panels, each having a richly-embossed mask; under the lip also is a finely-chased mask. This superb Cup is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is an elegant specimen of design and working in metal.

THE COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

WE now present a scene from the German-Spanish drama performed last Monday week at the St. James's Theatre. It is one which peculiarly testifies to the elegance of the work—the quality on which, as we have already stated, it mainly relies for success. It occurs in the 4th Act, *Donna Diana*, the haughty Princess (Frau Stolte), indignant that all her fascinations have failed to conquer the seeming coldness of *Don Cesar* (Herr E. Devrient)—who, though deeply in love with the proud lady, has been advised by *Secretary Perin* (Herr Dessoir) to tame his disdainful mistress by simulated indifference—has summoned her ladies to her garden, intending to astonish and dazzle the recreant Cavalier into submission by a display of her talent on the lute. *Don Cesar*, wandering in the garden, and drawn towards *Diana* by the witchery of her music, is about to surrender at discretion, but finds himself forcibly held back by *Perin*, who admonishes him that the only way to gain his prize is by keeping aloof, with an aspect of perfect indifference. In the back-ground appears *Florette*, the waiting-woman, a character conceived in the good old school. This is one of the few good situations that occur throughout the comedy. The scene is picturesque, and, as the embellishment of a comedy, somewhat poetical in its conception. It pleases the eye, and the mind is gently stirred by the neatness of the incident, as well as by the spectacular beauty of the situation. In all respects it stands in contrast with those with which we are familiar in our "*Taming of the Shrew*," and therefore possesses the charm of variety.

MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE *Aquavivarium*, as it is proposed to call the collection of marine and fresh-water animals in the Regent's-park, maintains all its interest with the public, as well as with the Fellows. The assemblages of the latter on Sundays have not only included all the most distinguished persons in London, but have been far more numerous since the *Aquavivarium* has been opened than has occurred for many years past.

While the *Aquavivarium* has engrossed so large a share of public attention, the other novelties in the Gardens have scarcely met with the notice which they deserve, and which under less absorbing rivalry they would have certainly attracted. Among these are three young American ostriches (*Rhea Americana*) which have been hatched at the gardens with the aid of Cantelo's machine. They are growing very rapidly, and appear to thrive as well under the artificial treatment to which they have been subjected, as if they had been produced on the Pampas. They are attended during the day by a little boy, for whom they evince the most lively attachment. The Rheas, like all the ostrich family, have characteristic peculiarities in the method of incubation, which, in their case, devolves entirely on the male. The female makes no nest, but deposits her eggs without preparation of any kind; but, probably, at no very great distance from each other. The male collects them together, rolling them up to one spot with his beak. After arranging them in a circle, either on the ground or on a very slight thickness of grass, he begins to pile round himself, as he sits, a wall of such material as he has collected for the



AMERICAN OSTRICHES HATCHED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

purpose within reach of his long neck, and he keeps adding to this mass for some time. When he leaves the eggs, which occur only at long intervals, he covers them slightly with some of the upper layer of the walls of the nest. The period of incubation is about thirty-five days, and the full number of young appears to be about fifteen.

Among a collection of living animals, which the Society has just received from Egypt, is a flock of Flamingoes, which we shall engrave next week.

We cannot conclude this short notice of the Society's acquisitions, without advertising to the extremely beautiful state of the flowers with which some part of the Gardens are ornamented, and which in themselves must be a most attractive source of enjoyment to thousands of the visitors.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. James.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Earl of Rochester died, 1680.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Duty on Almanacs repealed, 1834.
THURSDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
FRIDAY, 29.—French Revolution commenced, 1830.
SATURDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830. William Penn died, 1718.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 35	4 55	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 20	6 40
7 0	7 20	7 40	8 0	8 20	8 40	9 0
11 15	11 35	11 55	12 15	12 35	12 55	1 15
4 35	4 55	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 20	6 40

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On Saturday, the 6th of AUGUST, will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

LETTERS AND SKETCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES,

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS AND ARTISTS.

Among other Illustrations will appear Portraits of the Emperor and the Sultan; the Passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army under Prince Gortschakoff; numerous Views on the Pruth, the Danube, and the Bosphorus; the Castles and Forts of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea; Sketches of Russian and Turkish Cavalry and Infantry; Views in St. Petersburg and Constantinople; Turkish Artillery; the Peasantry and People of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c. &c.

With this Splendid Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be presented,

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING OF

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD,

DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

Now ready, Volume XXII. of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in illustrations of the Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly-interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—The Covers for Volume XXII., with the New Design, price 2s. 6d. each, may be obtained, by order, of all booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

A FEAR has been expressed in some quarters that thirty-eight years of peace have enervated the British people; that our soldiers are no longer such soldiers as those who gained the battles of Wellington; and that our sailors are no longer the hardy and unconquerable tars who immortalised the British name under Howe and Nelson. It will no doubt be a great misfortune for this country, and for the world, if war should arise at the present time, to put these timid assertions to the proof; but, should the necessity occur, the doubters will speedily discover that they have more reason to blush for themselves than for their countrymen. The proverbial "pluck" and mettle of the people of these islands have been shown in too many ways, even in the "piping times of peace," to permit any reasonable and observant Englishman to believe that the men of the present generation are not as valiant and determined as their forefathers. The universal execration which the mingled ambition and fanaticism of the Emperor of Russia has excited among all classes; the firm determination which has been evinced to suffer no infringement of solemn treaties, or disturbance of the balance of power in Europe;—to uphold Turkey in the right;—and to resist at any cost the fleets or armies of the aggressor; all betoken that the old spirit yet survives amongst us in its pristine vigour; and that, if needs be, we can fight as cheerfully and as successfully as we can work and colonise. In a needless or an unjust war, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether our soldiers or our sailors would be up to the old mark; but in such a war as that with which we have been threatened for the last three months by the Emperor of Russia, British statesmen may well rely upon the unchangeable valour and patriotism of the nation. The British people are prospering in peace; they detest war as cordially as the Peace Society ever did; and would make any sacrifice, consistent with their honour and their independence, to avoid it; but, the more they abhor it while at peace, the more zealously they will fight, if driven into it, on a question affecting the national dignity or safety. No one who has watched the current of public opinion upon the Turkish question, and remarked the gratifying unanimity of all parties in the state, and of all classes and conditions of men, can have any fear that the star of our glory will pale before that of any nation with which we may be brought into conflict, or that we have been in any degree emasculated by the long peace which we have enjoyed since 1815. In that brilliant interval we have almost doubled our numbers, and quadrupled our wealth. We have changed the face of the world by our enterprise and ingenuity; and conquered difficulties quite as formidable in their way as any which confronted us in war. The powers of the world know our mettle in all these respects. Those amongst them who may speculate upon our weakness, will do so in ignorance. If there be any timorous people amongst ourselves who are not quite convinced that we are as good and as brave in 1853 as we were in 1815, let them "take heart of grace" and look about them.

The signs of the approaching termination of the Session begin to accumulate. Members, allured by the attractions of country sports or country business, are gradually pairing off; and those who remain are working more and talking less than they did before Whitsuntide and Easter. Set speeches are considered as great nuisances by the House, as they have long been felt to be by the readers of newspapers; and measures that in the

hot youth and enthusiasm of the Session were held to be of primary importance, are one after another postponed or abandoned. The same thing happens every year. The constant palaver of the first four months of the session impedes business to such an extent that the month of July usually finds both Houses in arrears with many useful if not indispensable measures. Independent members discover ere St. Swithin's Day that they have no longer any chance of attention for their pet projects; and, by the same period, the Government itself finds it useless to attempt to proceed with any bills but those of absolute necessity. Already we can calculate the results of the Session of 1853. The new Budget, and the India Bill, are almost the only items of national importance that figure in the list. Had the Session produced nothing but the first, it might well claim the merit of fruitfulness. We cannot say as much for the India Bill, which is nothing but a compromise with difficulties. It settles nothing with regard to the future Government of India, and merely stops a gap until the Legislature and the country shall have better information, or evince a stronger determination to deal decisively with the subject. If we add to these the New Hackney Carriage Act of Mr. Fitzroy; the emancipation of newspaper supplements from fiscal burdens—a boon for which we are to be indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the total abolition of the Advertisement-duty—which we are to expect from the independent members of the House, aided by the acquiescence of the Government; we shall have pretty nearly exhausted the list of the measures of the Session.

These reforms are all good in their way. We might have wished that the Hackney-carriage Act had regulated the fares of omnibuses as well as of cabs, and that the alterations in the law relative to newspapers had been broad and general enough to include all literature; but the public will be contented to take what it can get; and to hope, in the meantime, that the Session of 1854 will complete a work that has been well begun, and remedy other short comings or omissions of its predecessor. Among the measures which might have been carried, if the too numerous members for "Verbosity" had been less wordy and tedious, we must not forget to mention the very excellent bill introduced by the Government for facilitating the profitable investment of the small savings of the people by means of Savings-banks Annuities. It is with much regret we see that this measure has been postponed for another year. It is also to be lamented that the Education Bill of Lord John Russell will incur the same doom; and that the greatest of the many great tasks which this country must perform, under the penalty of being left behind in the great march of civilisation, is bequeathed as a legacy to the uncertain future.

One word, in conclusion, upon the long-winded orations of the many members who consider the House of Commons as something no better than a monster debating club. The evil is one that annually increases; and, if not remedied by Parliament itself, will have to be remedied by the reporters. If these gentlemen will make it a rule, and inflexibly adhere to it—to report no long speeches whatever, unless delivered by a Cabinet Minister or the leaders of Opposition, the public will speedily have better newspapers, and more business-like sessions of Parliament. Let the members for "Verbosity" report their own speeches in their own local newspapers if they please; but let the London press decline to administer to their vanity.

THE COURT.

We are sure that we only anticipate the universal feeling when we express our deep regret that the official announcement of the Royal physicians—which will be found below—unhappily confirms an impression which obtained in the highest circles, even so far back as Saturday last, to the effect that her most gracious Majesty has at length fallen under the malady which, with only two present exceptions, has attacked all the members of the Queen's family within the last few days.

Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, arrived at Osborne from London on Saturday last. Her Majesty was out for a short time on Monday, but on Tuesday afternoon indisputable symptoms of measles exhibited themselves. The subsequent condition of the Sovereign is thus described by the official bulletins issued on Wednesday and Thursday:—

OSBORNE, Wednesday Morning, July 20, 9 a.m.
The Queen has an attack of measles. The eruption appeared slightly yesterday afternoon, and is now well out. Her Majesty had much cough during the night, but is relieved this morning. JAMES CLARK, M.D.

OSBORNE, Wednesday Evening, July 20, 6 p.m., 1853.
The Queen has less cough, and the eruption is more fully out this afternoon. Her Majesty has no symptom beyond those which usually accompany the disorder. JAMES CLARK, M.D. HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

OSBORNE, Thursday Morning, July 21, 1853, 9 a.m.
The Queen has had a good night. All the symptoms of the disease are abating; and her Majesty's state is altogether very satisfactory. JAMES CLARK, M.D. HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

OSBORNE, Thursday Afternoon, July 21, 1853.
The Queen continues to progress favourably in every respect. JAMES CLARK, M.D. HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louisa have been attacked with measles, and are passing through the malady most favourably. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose attack was more than usually violent, has completely recovered, and visited the Camp on Monday, attended by Mr. Gibbs. On Tuesday morning the Prince left the Castle, attended by Mr. Gibbs, for Osborne. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, who are ill with measles at Buckingham Palace, are expected at the Castle as soon as their Royal Highnesses are in a condition to travel. The two youngest of the Royal children, Prince Arthur and the infant Prince Leopold, are the only members of the Royal family who have not been visited with the complaint at present.

THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBERG.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand-Duchess Marie of Russia, who arrived at Torquay a few days since, came to town on Tuesday last, and remains at the residence of the Russian Legation in Belgrave. The Grand-Duchess returns to Torquay on Saturday (this day). Her Imperial Highness honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, in Bruton street, with a visit on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand-Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived at Clarence-house, St. James's, on Tuesday, from the Continent, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Sion House on a Continental tour.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town for Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid entertainment on Monday evening to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at the family residence in Berkeley-square.

Lady Holland's afternoon reception, at Holland House, on Wednesday, was attended by a brilliant circle of rank and fashion.

The Countess Walewska had a soirée musicale on Tuesday night, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Kneisebeck and Lady Suffield, honoured the reunion with their presence, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen gave an elegant entertainment on Monday evening, at Prussia-house, to the Count and Countess Perponcher and a distinguished party, invited to meet the late First Secretary of the Legation, and the newly-wedded bride (née Countess de Maltzahn and sister of the Viscountess Melbourne).

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A very gay and brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy attended at St. George's Church on Wednesday, to witness the celebration of the marriage of the Lady Emily de Burgh, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Viscount Dunraven, grandson and heir-apparent to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Lady Clanricarde celebrated the event by a breakfast at the family mansion on Carlton-house-terrace, at which a select circle of relatives were present. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for Balmorale Court. The bride is grand-daughter of the celebrated George Canning.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 15	29.362	66.1	52.9	56.0	— 6.1	90	S.W.	0.35
" 16	29.573	63.0	51.7	56.0	— 6.1	85	S.S.W.	0.18
" 17	29.822	74.4	53.1	60.8	— 1.3	80	S.W.	0.00
" 18	29.868	66.0	51.1	56.6	— 5.4	87	S.W.	0.18
" 19	29.885	70.1	54.7	60.4	— 1.5	77	W.N.W.	0.01
" 20	29.961	70.2	51.2	58.6	— 3.3	83	W.S.W.	0.01
" 21	29.713	70.0	55.7	59.8	— 2.0	88	S.W.	0.09

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.44 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.65 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 16th; decreased to 29.64 inches by 3h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 29.95 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 18th; decreased to 29.89 inches by 3h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 20th; and decreased to 29.87 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 32 feet, was 29.741 inches. The mean daily temperature of the 14th was 56.3°, and is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1841, when it was 54.5°; the mean temperature of the 15th was 56.0°, and is the lowest since the year 1845, when it was 55.0°; the mean temperature of the 16th was 56.0°, and is the lowest since the year 1834, when it was 50.7°; and the mean daily temperature of the 18th was 56.6°, and is the lowest since the year 1817, when it was 54.0°. During the period from the 10th to the 21st, the mean daily temperatures were below their averages on every day except the 12th, when it was slightly above the mean defect, being 2.8° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 58.3°, being 3.7° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 74.4° (on the 17th); the lowest 51.1° (on the 18th); their difference, 23.3°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.6°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than seven-tenths of an inch.

Lewisham, July 22nd, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 16 the births of 1367 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 716 were boys, and 651 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1289. During the week, 904 deaths were recorded: in the preceding week they were 925; within the last six weeks the weekly number has been reduced by 160. In the ten corresponding years—1843-52—the average number was 1004; which, corrected for increase of population, becomes 1104. The actual mortality is thus shown to be less than the estimate by 200. To zymotic diseases 225 deaths are referred (their average is 306): of these 2 are due to small-pox (its average is 16); 37 to hooping-cough (its average is 26); 54 to diarrhoea (its average is 64); 47 to typhus (its average is 43); and 3 to cholera (its average being 74); but this average is swelled by the number of deaths from this disease in the corresponding week of the year 1849. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 42 (their average is 44). To tubercular diseases, 209 (their average is 194): of these, 133 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 91 (their average is 109): of these, 12 are due to apoplexy, 8 to paralysis, and 46 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 31 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 87 (their average is 89). To diseases of the stomach, liver, and the other organs of digestion, 58 (their average is 67). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 22 deaths are referred (their average being 26).

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, are proceeding with the new wing of the institution with the least possible delay. The first half of the building, which has hitherto been opened for the reception of patients, affords room for ninety beds—a number which will be increased to 230—by the completion of the original design. The fund for commencing the second moiety of the hospital, it may be remembered, was started by Mdle. Jenny Lind, by the first of that splendid series of concerts which connected her name with the various charitable institutions of the country. In further aid of the same benevolent cause, Mrs. Warner, of Grosvenor-place, gave a concert on Friday, 15th inst. Gardoni, F. Lablache, Viardot Garcia, Clara Novello, Arthur Napoleon, and a host of others assisted; and the benevolent intentions of Mrs. Warner, were fully realised. The guests presented a brilliant array of rank and fashion.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the success of this institution was held on Wednesday in Upper Harley street—the Bishop of London in the chair—who stated the objects of the society in affording an asylum for sick ladies, where they might receive all the benefits of the healing art, administered by skilful and charitable men. Resolutions were passed to carry out the views of the meeting, and also those spiritual consolations which were not less important than medicine itself.

THE WELLINGTON CAR.—The Lord Chamberlain has given directions that the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington, now in a temporary building in the court-yard of Marlborough House, be exhibited to the public, under the following regulations:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, free. On Tuesdays and Saturdays, by tickets, from the office of Messrs. Banting, in St. James's street. On Fridays, the doors to be closed. The first day of admission will be Monday next, the 25th inst.; and until the 1st of October next, the hours of admission will be from eleven to six o'clock.

NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS.—Mr. Henderson (of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.) has had printed for private circulation, the description of a novel project for a "central terminus railway station" in London. The plan is to raise the proposed structure over a suitable portion of the Thames, on the principles of a viaduct, following as nearly as possible the course of the river, and occupying, more or less, as an ultimate complete scheme, the distance from Westminster-bridge to London-bridge.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A bill to further amend the Act for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood has been printed. It contains only one clause, which explains the Metropolitan Building Act, with respect to the use of apparatus free from danger of fire for the purpose of ventilation; and further allows the use of the ventilating apparatus for which letters patent were granted to Mr. Donald Grant. The use of this apparatus, it was considered, was prohibited by the act in question.

CROWN SUITS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The Attorney-General has given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the procedure and practice in Crown suits in the Court of Exchequer, and for the payment of costs in proceedings instituted on behalf of the Crown.

THE POST-OFFICE.—According to a Parliamentary return the net revenue of the establishment in the year ended the 5th January was £1,090,419 15s. 5d. The charges of management were £1,327,562 18s. 10d., and the payment for the conveyance of mails by railway was £329,363 14s. 4d., including the work of the last and previous years.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The *Vimiera* has been engaged by the Government to take out the Australian mails, and will leave Plymouth on the 5th August. The steam-ship *Sydney* is also announced to leave London on the same day. The sailing of the next African mail steamer has been postponed from the 23rd to the 30th.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.—By the report from the select committee appointed to prepare militia estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1854, we find that the numbers proposed are 91,812; in which are included 86,000 for England and Wales, 2538 permanent staff for Great Britain and Ireland, and 1884 out-pensioners; and the amount required is £478,740. The numbers for the current year are 56,746 officers and men, and the charge is £386,715.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Mr. Adderley and Sir John Pakington have a bill in the House of Commons for the better care and reformation of juvenile offenders. Reformatory schools may be established and convicted children sent to them, and detained until surities are found for them. The Treasury may grant a sum not exceeding £10,000 for the purpose or aid of a reformatory school.

IMPUDENT SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—Within the last few days it has come to the knowledge of the trustees of Islington parish, that for some time past a most deliberate system of fraud has been practised upon the rate-payers of this parish by persons going round and collecting the parish and other rates. On Saturday last the guardians of this parish had bills extensively placarded about cautioning the rate-payers not to pay without a printed receipt, agreeing in form and particulars with the one left upon application for the tax.

FIRES.—On Saturday last a most extensive fire took place on the premises of Mr. C. Aster, a large timber merchant, in Lower North-street, Knightsbridge, which did much damage to the neighbouring houses, besides totally destroying his own workshops. On Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, a second conflagration took place at 44, 45, 47, Princes-street, Soho, the premises belonging to Cartell and Brown, wholesale confectioners. Much damage was in this case also sustained by the neighbourhood of Rupert-street, &c.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were among the company attracted to the fashionable promenade in Kensington-gardens on Sunday afternoon, by the unexpected fineness of the weather. This delightful place, which, by the consequence of the continued rains lately, presents an unusually fresh and verdant appearance, was thronged with the most respectable company on Sunday.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.—On Wednesday evening an entertainment was given, in the Thatched-house Tavern, to Mr. Barkly, the newly-appointed Governor of Jamaica, by gentlemen connected with the commerce of the island. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Hankey, jun. The Duke of Newcastle, as Chief Secretary of the Colonies, honoured the banquet with his presence. Among those present were Viscount St. Vincent, Mr. T. A. Hankay, Mr. Cave, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Beckford, the Hon. F. Ellis, Sir J. A. Rowe, Chief Justice of the Island; the Hon. Mr. Porteous, Mr. Keate, Governor of Grenada; besides a number of other influential gentlemen. Mr. Barkly, prior to his departure for Jamaica, will receive the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. We understand that the merchants of the city of London connected with the colony of British Guiana are about to present an address, which they have unanimously signed, to Mr. Barkly, expressive of their approbation of his administration; and their regret at his retirement from an office which he has filled with so much discretion and usefulness.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. Julian Fane has been appointed first paid Attaché to her Majesty's mission at Vienna, in the room of Mr. Frederick Hamilton, appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart. Mr. Fletcher Norton, unpaid Attaché at Naples, has been appointed second paid Attaché at Vienna. The Hon. Edward Vesey Bligh has been appointed second paid Attaché at Berlin. Mr. William Brodie has been appointed unpaid Attaché at Stockholm. Mr. Augustus Griffiths has been appointed Assistant Colonial Surveyor at Sierra Leone.

MANOR-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor has issued invitations for a dinner on Saturday (this day) to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished party of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen and their ladies; and his Lordship will give a civic grand entertainment on the 2nd of August next.

CITY MILITARY BANQUET.—The Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, who occupy the position of Lords-Lieutenants of counties, gave a most splendid banquet at the Albion Tavern, on Friday evening last, to the officers of the Royal London Militia, at which Colonel Angerstein, the inspecting officer, was present. The officers, as well as the commissioners, appeared in their full-dress uniforms. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

INCOME-TAX.—The number of appeals made by tenant-farmers in England, Wales, and Scotland, and the amount of abatements allowed by the commissioners of the Income-tax in every district, have just been published in a parliamentary paper. The total number of appeals was 1200; out of these 756 were allowed, giving a relief of £3419 5s. 7½d.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Nothing is yet known as to the time when her Majesty will be pleased to visit Hull, but preparations for her reception are going on with great activity. Workmen are busily engaged erecting a substantial framework for an awning over the Corporation Pier, where commodious seats are to be provided and let for the accommodation of ladies, and those who may be desirous of obtaining a near view of her Majesty, in the event of her coming by way of New Holland.

WEST CORNWALL ELECTION.—The freeholders of this division of the county assembled on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Truro; and, on the nomination of J. Davis Gilbert, Esq., seconded by William M. Tweedy, Esq., Michael Williams, Esq., of Trewnice, was unanimously elected to represent this division in Parliament.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION.—Late on Tuesday night Mr. Evans, satisfied with the result of the first day's polling, retired from the contest. Mr. Thornhill, therefore, is duly elected.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The hay-crops, although abundant, are unpromising for the interests of the growers. Along the whole distance from London to the western extremity of Hertfordshire, and through the south-western part of Buckinghamshire, the floods in the lower lands have placed the crops under water; and the weather ever so fine, the quality of the hay must be seriously damaged. Wheat, through the same district, looks uncommonly well; we have seen heavier crops, but rarely more healthy-looking ones. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, there is very little beaten down; in fact, not only are the ears good, but the straw is strong. In the county of Herts the bearded, or Polish wheat, shows best. The barley (not grown in these districts largely) shows every appearance of an average harvest; they are all in full ear, and, like the wheat, keep well up their perpendicular. Oats are unquestionably an extraordinary crop. There are a few fields—one particularly near Rickmansworth—that are worth going to see. Their uniformity of growth, and the quantity of ears on each stem, give promise of an abundant crop. Turnips are healthy, and in many instances an inch and a half high, and come up so abundantly that they will require great thinning. Mangel-wurzel and beet-root (not much cultivated in this district) are exceedingly healthy and abundant; in fact, there is every prospect, under God's will as to weather, of a good and abundant harvest.

THE FLOODS NEAR LONDON.—The most disastrous news has been received from nearly every town in the neighbourhood of London of the effects of the heavy rain that has recently fallen. Along the South-Western Railway very little is to be seen in the low lands beyond immense sheets of water, and thousands of hay-cocks floating on the surface. At Guildford, Chertsey, Woking, and Battersea, the water is several feet deep, and much damage has been done to the crops as well as the hay. On the Eastern Counties line immense injury has been caused to the sheep and lambs, and some of the crops have been destroyed. In Kent there has been a destruction of many thousand pounds worth of property.

BIRMINGHAM, July 16.—The quarterly meetings of the iron-masters of South Staffordshire, Shropshire, and East Worcestershire, terminated at Dudley last night; and, whatever misgivings might have been entertained ten days ago with respect to the maintenance of prices, they have been completely removed by the firmness of the iron market throughout the proceedings of the week. The demand continues to be extremely good, and the prospects of the trade, so far as the manufacturing department is concerned, are highly flattering.

A WOMAN WALKING AGAINST TIME.—An American female, Miss Kate Irvine, has commenced the arduous task of walking 800 miles in as many consecutive hours, for a wager of £500. The feat was begun at the Barrack Tavern-gardens, Sheffield, on Wednesday week. The lady is about thirty years of age, and of rather prepossessing appearance. She wears the Bloomer costume—a straw hat, a jacket of thin black material, a light vest with bright buttons, a tunic silk skirt, and light boots. She started for the first mile at six o'clock in the evening. The average time of each mile up to Thursday evening varied from 1½ up to 13 minutes, which, for a woman, is very singular.

FACTORIES.—A bill, bearing the names of Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Feilden, and Lord J. Manners, has been printed, to limit the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children in the factories of the United Kingdom, and to provide for a more perfect inspection of the said factories. By this bill, from the 1st January no protected person is to be employed in any factory between half-past five o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the morning, or between two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday and six o'clock on Monday morning following. The Inspectors of Factories have, in their reports, shown how the law had been evaded. There are six provisions in the bill.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held, when a report was presented, showing the net profits of the half-year to be £31,540; out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of eight per cent per annum, leaving £7540 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The reserve fund is fixed at £180,000, it now amounting to £148,812.

THE CHOLERA.—We learn from St. Petersburg, of the 9th inst., that cholera had increased in intensity. There were on that day 104 new cases. Letters from Copenhagen, of the 12th, state that the cholera was at that time increasing in intensity. A letter from Kalmar, in the island of Gothland (Sweden), states that this terrible disease had broken out there with great virulence. Many of the persons attacked died in less than two hours.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.—Russia is beginning to show herself in the Baltic, as is usual at this season. A fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, has just appeared off the island of Gothland. This is the division with the white flag; that with the red flag is lying off Cronstadt; while the division with the blue flag and the war steamers are at Cronstadt.

VESSELS UNDER QUARANTINE.—The YELLOW FEVER.—The Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council have ordered that when any vessel, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, shall be placed under quarantine on account of yellow fever, all passengers on board of such vessel who shall make a declaration that they have had an attack of that disease at some former period, and shall satisfy the officers of health visiting such vessel that the fever from which they have suffered was the yellow fever, shall thereupon be permitted to land, notwithstanding that such vessel is placed under quarantine on account of that disease.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain returns connected with India, in order to avail himself of the opportunity of pointing out what he believed to be the demerits of the Government of India Bill, relating chiefly to the power proposed to be given to the Crown, and to condemn the contemplated increase of the Indian army. He also criticised the policy and conduct of the Burmese War.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of his Polling at Elections Amendment Bill. A debate followed, in which Lord ABERDEEN, without disputing the wisdom of the measure, hoped that it would not be pressed forward at this period of the session. Lord Shaftesbury accordingly withdrew the bill.

The Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

At the morning sitting, the Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed in committee, and was gone through. At the evening sitting, Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir G. GREY, said that it was his intention, next session, to introduce a measure on the subject of the oaths taken by members of Parliament. He was not prepared to say whether the proposed enactment would be a separate one, or part of the measure for amending the representation. It would, however, not apply especially to the case of Jews, but be a general provision, calculated to do away with existing absurdities.

Mr. W. MILES, as chairman of the Clare Election Committee, asked whether the Government intended to proceed against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, Roman Catholic priests, implicated in the riot at the Six-mile-bridge? Lord PALMERSTON, deprecating the revival of this discussion, said that the Government had intended to institute proceedings against the rev. gentlemen, but that the law officers of the Crown apprehended a difficulty in obtaining a conviction. There was, therefore, no intention to take any proceedings, notwithstanding that he, and the Government generally, entertained sentiments condemnatory of the conduct of the gentlemen in question.

The consideration of the Government of India Bill was resumed in committee, commencing with the 10th clause. Several amendments, proposed by Lord JOCELYN, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. HUME, were rejected upon a division. When the 14th clause was agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A conversation upon the Eastern question was commenced by the Earl of MALMESBURY, who expressed his impatience for the publication by the Government of their answers to the Russian circular notes. The Earl of CLARENDON said the papers connected with this subject would be laid upon the table of the House in a few days, whatever might be the result of the negotiations now going on.

The Transportation Bill passed through committee. The Earl of ALBEMARLE, in presenting petitions from India, complaining of the salt monopoly, enlarged upon Indian grievances.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE called attention to the present condition of the system of national education in Ireland; moving, at the same time, for a copy of the resolution lately adopted by the Board of National Education, excluding the use of certain books of Archbishop Whately's from the schools under their management; and asked whether, in consequence of that resolution, any and what members had resigned their seats at the board? The Earl of ABERDEEN denied that any member had hitherto resigned his position and defended the national system, which he maintained to have worked well. He considered that an erroneous construction had been placed upon the resolution, which excluded only one book—the "Evidences of Christianity," and had not caused any change at the board. Lords MONTEAGLE, DERBY, and HARROWBY took part in a debate upon the subject, which resulted in the papers being ordered to be laid on the table.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions of certain electors and inhabitants of the city of Peterborough, presented on the 1st of July, complaining of the interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, as peer of the realm, at the election in December last, and at previous elections. Mr. Bright read extracts from the petition, in order to show the extent to which the Fitzwilliam influence, by means of the Fitzwilliam property, had been maintained in the city. So paramount and crushing was that influence, that the electors would be content to allow Earl Fitzwilliam to return one representative, if they were permitted to return the other. Mr. Fitzwilliam seconded the motion, believing inquiry to be necessary for the vindication of Lord Fitzwilliam's character. The motion was agreed to, after some further discussion.

THE SUCCESSION-DUTY.

On the motion that the bill be read a third time, Mr. LIDDELL, the new member for Liverpool, opposed the bill. He complained of the inequality of the tax. Some property might pay four or five times in the course of twenty years, while other property might escape for fifty or sixty years. He mentioned a baronetcy in which four successors to the property and title had died in a short time, recited statistical illustrations in proof of the hardships and inequality of which he complained, and spoke of the burdens already imposed upon land as an additional argument against the tax. On the motion "that the bill do pass," a proviso to the second clause was moved by Mr. SPOONER, which was negatived, after a discussion, by 138 to 100. An animated, but not interesting discussion next took place upon a motion by Mr. MALINS, to omit the clause relating to the Timber-duty. The result was the rejection of the amendment by 112 to 77. Sir J. PAKINGTON moved another amendment, to insert certain words, neutralising the *ex post facto* application of the tax. The amendment was rejected, on a division, by 134 to 93. Mr. MALINS moved another amendment, to protect title-deeds from being called for; which was rejected, on a division, by 146 to 110. A final division then took place upon the main question; and, at a quarter to eleven, it was decided, by 176 to 134, "that the bill do pass." The result was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial side.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. Mr. HUME moved an amendment on the 22nd clause, to allow two native gentlemen to be included in the Legislative Council. Sir C. WOOD was of opinion that instead of making the introduction of natives compulsory, the system which had been commenced of giving them increased power, should be left gradually to develop, as the natives themselves advanced in capacity. Lord STANLEY wished to elevate the natives, but did not consider that the amendment prescribed the best mode of accomplishing the object. Lord JOCELYN agreed with Lord Stanley. Mr. BLACKETT gave his support to the amendment; which was opposed by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, as perilous to the stability of our Indian empire, and by Mr. MANGLES, because he conceived the natives to be unfit for legislative duties. Mr. D. SEYMOUR condemned the course pursued by the Government as calculated to alienate the natives from the Government. After some further discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was lost by 168 to 39. The clause was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. ALCOCK moved that the third reading of the Assistant-Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill be postponed for three months. Sir D. L. EVANS supported the amendment, and related various anecdotes of the "eccentricities" of the present Assistant-Judge. On a division, the bill was thrown out by 53 to 42.

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the closing of burial-grounds in towns. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, and the Land Reserves Bill, passed through committee.

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill and the Coinage Offences Bill were read a second time, and the Metropolitan Buildings Act Further Amendment Bill a third time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, after a prefatory statement of some length, introduced a bill in relation to the law between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

The Succession-duty Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a morning sitting, in which the LORD ADVOCATE moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill. He explained that it was intended to do away with an impost of six per cent, levied upon the Edinburgh householders for the support of ministers of the Church of Scotland in that city.

These, to the number of eighteen, received salaries of £600, and it was proposed to reduce their number to fifteen, and their salaries to £500, and to raise the same in part by a municipal tax of three per cent; and the balance was to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund, which, however, was to be ultimately reimbursed by the falling in of the deaneries. The measure, he stated, was calculated to do away with what had long been a rankling cause of irritation. Mr. J. B. SMITH contended that the church which these annuities endowed was no longer the church of the people; and he moved the second reading that day three months. Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment. Mr. MACAULAY supported the measure, chiefly upon considerations of the unpopularity of the impost as it at present existed, and of the outrages to which it had given rise; and he implored the House not to reject a bill calculated to promote peace in Scotland, and the welfare of the establishment in that country. Colonel Blair, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Miall, Sir A. Campbell, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. F. Scott contributed to a further discussion. The latter gentleman was still on his legs when the Speaker left the chair at four o'clock.—At six o'clock the House re-assembled, and was immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in moving the second reading of the Vaccination Extension Bill (which had been sent from the House of Lords), stated its object, which was to render vaccination compulsory, under pecuniary penalties, and showed the unsatisfactory results of the voluntary system. The mortality from small-pox was greater in England than in almost any other country in Europe. Lord PALMERSTON expressed his approval of the bill, which was read a second time.

THE ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE-DUTY AND THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

On the order for the second reading of the Attorneys and Solicitors' Certificate-duty (No. 2) Bill, Lord R. GROSVENOR said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the present duty was retained merely for revenue purposes this year, and would promise to take the tax into consideration next year, he was willing to forego a division.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not give a pledge that in any future year he would propose the repeal of this duty, since there were many claims for relief from taxation, some of which were far more imperative. With respect to the state of the revenue on the 18th of April, he had calculated the surplus of the year at £495,000. Looking at the existing circumstances of the country and to the prospects of the harvest, if he were to frame a new estimate for the year 1853-4, he could not make a more favourable one. After allowing for the ascertained gains and losses, and the probable charges upon this surplus, the amount would be reduced to less than £150,000. Two demands were then made—one for the repeal of the Advertisement-duty, amounting to £80,000; and another for the abolition of the Certificate-duty, producing an equal amount; and if both duties were repealed, the financial operations of the year would have to be carried on, not with a surplus, but with a deficiency. The Government thought the most prudent course was to repeal neither duty; but if compelled to choose between the two, and if the House should press the repeal of the Advertisement-duty, he had no hesitation in saying that he should prefer that alternative. He therefore declined to give any pledge on the subject of the Certificate-duty.

Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. EWART, and Mr. MAGUIRE addressed the House; and, upon a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by 186 against 102; so the bill is lost.

INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.

On the next order, for resuming the debate on the second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned on the 22nd of June, the SPEAKER explained the state of the question before the House, namely, that the second reading of the bill having been negatived, the question was, whether the House would adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. PHINN, in favour of referring the subject to a Select Committee. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Drummond, and Sir J. Tyrrell argued that inmates of convents required protection; and Mr. J. Ball, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Roche, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald contended that no cause had been shown for inquiry.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the debate was adjourned (at the instance of Mr. Newdegate) until the 10th of August.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Parish Vestries (No. 2) Bill, the Spitalfields to Shoreditch Improvement Bill, and the Entails (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Land Revenues Bill was reported, with amendments. The Coinage Offences (Colonies) Bill passed through committee. The Transportation Bill, the Copyholds Bill, the Battersea-park Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Church Regulation Bill went into committee, after a brief statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the bill was rather permissive than legislative. Its main object was to empower the ecclesiastical authorities in the colonies to summon a convention (in which the laymen shall appear by representation), to form such rules and regulations for the conduct of the church as might be deemed necessary. A discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of HARROWBY, and the Earl of DERBY raised some objections as to the danger of those assemblies raising questions involving matters of faith and the supremacy of the Crown. The bill ultimately passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER withdrew the Saving Banks Bill for the present session, with a view to its re-introduction in the session of 1854. In giving security for deposits, he said that the Government would require ample control over those establishments. The reserved clauses of the Landlord and Tenant Bill (Ireland) were agreed to in committee. The Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill made some progress.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the evening sitting, Mr. LAYARD gave notice of his intention, on the following day (Friday) to put a question to her Majesty's Government as to the state of the pending negotiations between this country and Russia, and also for the production of papers connected with the same.

In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that although the defective state of the Danube was partially owing to the neglect of proper precautions by the Russian Government; yet its present obstruction had, in a great degree, arisen from natural causes, and principally from an inundation, owing to excessive rain, which was now subsiding. The correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be looked into, and if there was any portion of it of a nature fit for general inspection, it would be furnished to the House.

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the case of a cab-driver, as reported in the daily papers, who had been fined 40s. at the Bow-street Police-office, and committed to prison in default, because he had not 5s. to deposit for the measurement of a disputed distance. Although such things might happen in Turkey or Russia, he did not think that they ought to happen in this country. He wished to know whether the Home Secretary could afford any information on the subject. Lord PALMERSTON said he would certainly make inquiry into the matter. In the meantime he entreated the House to suspend its opinion.

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the General Committee of Elections should be instructed to select a chairman, and six other members to be the Select Committee on the petition from the city of Peterborough, upon the subject of the alleged interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, at the last election for that place. Lord H. VANE opposed the motion, upon the ground that the pending petition against the sitting member for Peterborough ought first to be decided.

Lord J. RUSSELL supported the motion, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

THE INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the India Bill, resuming the consideration of the clauses from the 23rd. Clauses up to 31 having been agreed to, the House resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENT-DUTY.

On consideration of the Stamp-duties Bill as amended, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that, in regard to the Advertisement-duty, it was the intention of the Government to defer to what they considered to be the wish of a real majority of the House.

Mr. BRIGHT then asked whether the duty was to cease upon the passing of the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said no; but a bill might be brought in and become law in the course of next week.



BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA.

THE Russian army of occupation in the Danubian Principalities having fixed its headquarters at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, we present our readers with a Sketch of that city. Bucharest contains nearly 70,000 inhabitants: it covers an immense area, owing to the number of gardens with which it is interspersed. Seen from the summit of the Metropolitan Church of Bucharest, the city, with its many-coloured roofs, its lofty towers rising from more than sixty churches, and its verdant trees and glades mingling with the mass of buildings, presents a most picturesque appearance. The Metropolitan Church stands upon a hill commanding the city. Like all the other churches of Bucharest, it is surrounded by spacious cloisters, the entrance to which is by two solid gateways, surmounted by towers, which formerly enabled them to carry on a protracted defence. In a building forming part of the cloisters of the Metropolitan Church stands the Hall of Assembly, in which the deliberations of the Boyards were held up to the arrival of the Russian army of occupation. The Metropolitan is the constitutional President of the Assembly, which consists of forty-three members. A few of the older Boyards take their seats in the ample and majestic costume, worn by them under the Turkish rule; they still retain their beards, and voluminous kalpaks. The military chiefs of Wallachia take part in the deliberations, dressed in their uniforms, and wearing their swords. Bucharest no longer possesses a palace for the Wallachian Princes. A vast palace, formerly occupied by the Hospodars, was burnt down in 1812. The city contains luxurious baths, upon the Turkish model; a theatre, in which opera and comedy are performed; a museum devoted to natural history, and a public library. The streets, tortuous and of unequal width, are irregularly built and ill paved. The houses are, many of them, little better than barns of rotten timber. Edifices of a more pre-tending character are to be found; but the

finest houses in Bucharest are wofully dilapidated in their exterior, notwithstanding their luxurious display of flowery ornament. An immense number of Jews inhabit Bucharest, who will, no doubt, make a rich harvest out of the Russian army of occupation.

The Hospodars of Wallachia used to be elected for life: they were chosen among the Boyards of the first class. By the convention concluded between the Porte and Russia, May 1, 1849, the Hospodars were only elected for seven years. The present Hospodar of Wallachia, Barbo Demitri Stirbey, was nominated on the 16th of June, 1849. The Prince Constantine Ghika is President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. A British Consul General, who also fulfils the office of political agent, Mr. R. G. Colquhoun, resides at Bucharest. The population of Wallachia is about two millions and a quarter. The religion of the Greek Church is professed by the inhabitants of both Principalities.

KERTCH.

KERTCH, a thriving port in the Crimea, on the straits of Yenikale, contains from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants. It exports large quantities of salt, wheat, salt-fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapeum, once the residence of Mithridates. The favourable position of the strait, uniting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea, attracts a numerous concourse of vessels to the roads of Kertch. The prosperity of Kertch has also been increased by the construction of a custom-house and a lazaretto on a large scale. In 1833 Kertch was declared the quarantine fort for Taganrog, and all ships visiting its shores were obliged to anchor under the walls of its lazaretto. From this time the Sea of Azoff was closed to all ships except mere coasters, and Kertch became the dépôt and port of this sea, as well as of the northern part of the Black Sea. If the reader will turn to the map which we published last week (p. 32) he will perceive at a glance the admirable commercial situation of Kertch.



KERTCH, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.



PART OF DRESDEN, FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE ELBE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES

MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(SECOND LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, July 10.

THE railroad from Dresden to Prague lies, with slight exceptions here and there, along the course of the river Elbe; and a more beautiful country it is impossible to conceive. Having crossed the new bridge—half of which is devoted to the railroad, and the other half to ordinary traffic—a sharp turn brings us in a course parallel with the left bank of the river, along which the line has been laid. The stream, which soon

which lies between the railway and the river, we meet with crosses, and little figures of the Virgin and of saints, their faces looking towards the water. The accompanying sketch by S—, will give an idea of the character of the scenery that I have endeavoured briefly to describe.

We had to exhibit our passports at the station at Dresden before taking our tickets; being aware that another inspection of them would take place at Bodenbach, the frontier station in the Austrian dominions. Accordingly, the train having passed through a short tunnel by which this station is approached, we found ourselves under the eye and protection of the Austrian authorities. There is no mistake about the business-like manner in which they carry out their functions. A passport is no mere piece of paper or empty formulary in their hands: it is, in their eyes, a curious and precious document, which they treat with all the veneration a cognoscente would bestow upon an article of *vertu*. The train had scarcely come to a stand-still, when, before we could alight, a police-agent, attended by a sort of aide-de-camp, both in uniform, opened the door, and demanded our passports. Being handed to him, he turned them over, examining the various *vises* with greedy eagerness; and we thought the business was over. Not at all. The little aide-de-camp produced a bundle of printed forms, one of which he handed to each of us in exchange for our passports; after first sticking upon the latter a coupon, or docket, which he had torn from the said form, and duly numbered, for the purpose of identification; and we were told to apply, before starting again, at the *Polizei-Direction*. Half an hour's stay here, and a most tempting *restauration*, but no time for refreshment. First, there were the Custom-house officers to pay our respects to, who, after a brief interview, politely authorised the admission of such small matters as writing-case, &c., which we carried with us in our hands, the remainder of our luggage being *emballée* for Prague; and when this business was over, that of the passports had to be attended to. After all the accounts we had heard of the vexatious inquisitiveness lately indulged in by the Austrian authorities in passport transactions, we were a little anxious as to the nature and extent of the scrutiny we might be subjected to; but in the end we got off much easier than we had expected. Having stood amongst the crowd till it came to our turn, we presented our tickets. The official, having looked at the numbers and then at the passports, inquired, "What is your character? (by which we understood him to mean our position in life) and what is your age?" Having briefly satisfied him upon which points the impor-

tant facts were duly endorsed on our passports, which were then returned to us.

Meantime, whilst the rest of the passengers were getting their passports put *en règle*, we had an opportunity of admiring the prettily-situated village of Tetschen, and the castle of the same name, which stand on the opposite side of the river, and of which S— took a sketch from his seat in the carriage. This castle, which, with the village, belongs to the Count Thun, stands at the top of a bold rock. It has been a fortified place for ages, having been a point of some importance during the time of the Thirty Years' War, and again during the Seven Years' War. The castle, as it now stands, was finished in 1775, and was placed in a state of defence by Napoleon in 1813.

After passing this point the banks of the river become more open, the hills less steep and further apart, forming a delicious valley, through which the river flows with a broader and calmer surface than previously.

The carriage into which we were transferred at Bodenbach was lighter and different in arrangement to those we had previously occupied. Instead of roomy and luxuriously padded seats, elbows, sides, &c., two in each carriage, we had a light carriage, something like the second-class carriages in Belgium, with a double set of seats, and a passage running down the centre, the door opening from the end; seats smaller, elbows mere painted wood, with cushioned tops, scarcely any other padding—altogether a very homely affair in one sense of the word, but not in the sense of the comfort of home. Probably, however, the light structure of the carriages has been wisely adopted, in consideration of the extraordinary difficulties of working the line from this point, owing to the sinuosities of the river, which the railway implicitly follows, and upon which curves of fearful abruptness are of continual occurrence; one particularly I remarked, skirting a point of high ground, round which our train wound its way for at least three parts of a circle, with a radius apparently of not more than half a mile. Of course the lighter material of the train the better under such circumstances; and even with materials ever so light, any high degree of speed might be attended with disastrous consequences. But if it were not for these considerations the slowness of our progress for the remainder of the journey would have tried our patience beyond human endurance. The same may be said of a great part of our subsequent journey (on the following day) from Prague to Brunn and Vienna, which was a prolonged effort of pulling up, with whistle accompaniment, just as we have it upon an English railway,



TOWER ON THE BRIDGE, AT PRAGUE.

becomes narrower and more rapid than lower down, is bounded on either side by abrupt walls of rock, in the material of which the space for the railway has been cut. It is very devious in its course, and opens up at every turn some new vista of grandeur or beauty. The mountain precipices on either side are generally covered with fir-trees; through the green masses of which sharp pinnacles of stone rear their heads, or stretch forth their gigantic arms. In many parts the base of the rock is skirted with small patches of alluvial soil, which have been put into cultivation, chiefly for vines and hops; and close to such plantations a cottage or two, and now and then a small village appears, its white-washed walls and slate roofs sparkling in the sun-rays. At intervals, a verdant dale slopes away upwards, between two mountain ridges; but these occasions are rare—the rocky mass maintaining its footing down to the very water's edge. The channel of the river is consequently narrower, and the stream bold and rapid. The barges employed in the conveyance of stone from the quarries situate some miles distant from Dresden, skim cheerily downward, but make slow progress on the return voyage, even when towed by three or four horses each. All along the towing-path,



VIEW ON THE ELBE, BETWEEN DRESDEN AND PRAGUE.

when approaching a metropolitan terminus. Road guards are throughout this line placed at closer intervals than upon any we had hitherto passed—not more, I should say, than half or three-quarters of a mile apart—who, standing by the doors of their little wooden sheds, dressed in uniform, or an undress frock of blue and white stripe, salute the train in military fashion as it passes.

The coals used are abominable in quality—a sort of brown anthracite; they are not coked, and the smoke, sparks, and dust which come from them, including very sizeable unconsumed particles, constitute a most fearful infliction upon all in the wake of the engine. The chimney or funnel is made differently to ours, like an inverted cone or bottle, partially closed at top, with the intention probably of checking the escape of the solid particles; but the contrivance only mitigates the evil, which—especially in hot weather, and under a broiling sun—is indescribably offensive.

At almost every stopping place—and there are thirty or forty between Prague and Vienna alone—there is a building inscribed *Wasser station*, and a syphon pipe for supplying the engine with water. At most of these places, however, the pipes seem to have run dry, for the water was poured into the engine in buckets, from a supply provided in a large vat. In short, it appears evident that at present the railway system has not made great progress in Austria, and that it is pursued, in the cases where it is in operation, under considerable natural disadvantages.

As we approach Prague we leave the Elbe, and come upon the River Moldau, the aspect of which is somewhat different from that of the former river. And what can have happened all this time? The dear authorities have not seen our passports for at least four hours! Lo! the door at the end of the travelling caravan opens, and enters a very small, but pleasant-looking, police-officer, attended by a private, who, lifting his hat from his head (a motion which his aide-de-camp admirably, and we very indifferently imitate), begs the favour of an inspection of the precious document. He receives it with parental affection—dockets it as his predecessor had done—gives another printed broadside in exchange—and, grinning from ear to ear, tells us—in German, French, and English—that we shall receive it back again at Prague, and to apply for it, "*Schnell—tout-de-suite—directly*," on our arrival at the station. Accordingly, having first passed our baggage under inspection for the third time—(I was quite grieved to see so much valuable time wasted upon my humble wardrobe at the public expense), we proceeded to the *Polizei-Direction*, where we had an opportunity of observing the method in which this business is conducted. The first person we saw under examination was a farmer-looking man, who answered all the questions put to him very promptly, a gentleman in moustachios posting up his answers in a large book, in his own particular page and column, and where, doubtless, every previous event of his life (for he was evidently belonging to this part of the country) was already duly recorded. Others followed; the interrogatories being put by a stern, consequential-looking police-officer, who kept his eyes all the while steadfastly fixed upon the person under examination. Amongst others examined was a middle-aged countrywoman, who, after replying to at least a dozen questions, paused for an instant at one which was put to her; probably she did not understand it, for she was a simple-looking body. In an instant the official's eye flashed suspicion; he repeated the question in a more authoritative tone, and blew his nose with a sonorous twang, to give her time to collect her thoughts; and so succeeded in eliciting a reply. When it came to our turn, our greeting was simply "When are you going away?" To which, having answered "To-morrow," our passports were carefully transcribed into the big ledger, by way of "opening an account" for us; and we were suffered to depart, but not to be lost sight of. At the very moment we entered our rooms at the Hotel de Saxe, we were followed by another authority, who produced a piece of paper which we were required again to fill up with "the story of our life"—including place of birth, of residence, religion, time of stay, &c. As for the poor passports, they were again demanded three several times between Prague and Vienna, although we travelled by the same train throughout. At one place, Brünn, we fancied it was the railway-tickets we were asked for, and accordingly handed those papers. I shall never forget the look of astonishment and disgust with which the functionary spurned them, and exclaimed, in a tone of unmistakable earnestness, somewhat approaching to insolence, "Passports!" At Gausenndorf, the last station before reaching Vienna, the police-officer who visited us was disposed to be rather inquisitive. Not content with taking our passports, he began making inquiries as to our station in life, the object of our journey, &c.—were we *propriétaires* or *negociants*? and so forth. To all this we simply replied by pointing to the endorsement upon our passports already made by the authorities at Prague; and he went off with a sort of smirk, still poring over the documents as he carried them away with him.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most finished performances at Covent-garden Theatre has been Donizetti's "*Favorita*." This fine work would appear to be an especial favourite with the musical director; for in no other work has Costa bestowed greater pains in careful drilling of the choral and orchestral forces. Originally produced at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1840, "*La Favorita*" was transplanted to her Majesty's Theatre in 1847, and to the Royal Italian Opera in 1848; but, notwithstanding the attraction of Grisi, Mario, and Marini in the cast, a most gorgeous *mise en scène*, and a remarkably effective ensemble, in 1848 the opera drew no money to the treasury. It is difficult to account for the non-popularity of "*La Favorita*." When it has been seen that Beethoven's "*Fidelio*," Rossini's "*Moïse*," and "*Guglielmo Tell*," and Halévy's "*Juive*," have been financial failures—albeit artistic triumphs; and that Gounod's "*Sapho*" and Berlioz's "*Benvoluto Cellini*" have been condemned, one is surprised sometimes to doubt whether we have really made a great advance in art in this country. "*La Favorita*" is Donizetti's masterpiece: the concerted pieces display a breadth and power far beyond all his former lyric productions; and some of the most delicious melodies that have ever emanated from Italian inspiration are to be heard in this beautiful opera; in which the genius of Grisi and the mellifluous tones of Mario are also developed to an extraordinary degree. Whether Saturday's enthusiasm at its revival will place the "*Favorita*" in the position it ought to occupy in public estimation, remains to be proved. It was announced for repetition on Tuesday, and the house was crowded; but Grisi, who so rarely fails in her stage duty, had such a severe cold, that the "*Prophète*" was substituted at the last moment. Those amateurs, however, who desire to listen to Mario in his finest moments, should never fail to be present at "*La Favorita*," if only to be convinced of how far the charm of the human voice can be carried in the two airs, "*Un Angelo*," and "*Angiol d'Amore*;" and if the dramatic intensity of Grisi is to be appreciated in its highest attributes, let her death scene be witnessed in "*La Favorita*;" and, combined with Grieve and Telbin's marvellously-painted cloister in ruins, and with Costa's magnificent arrangement of the finale—the curtain slowly falling to the death chant of the Monks, after the impassioned acting of Grisi and Mario—it may be doubted whether anything more appallingly effective has ever been seen on the lyric stage. Belletti appeared for the first time in "*Don Alfonso*," and in the air "*O tanto amore*," retrieved his laurels for his "*Don Giovanni*" check; and Tagliafico's "*Baldassore*" was impressive.

Sporh's "*Jessonda*" is still in preparation, with M^{me}. Castellan and M^{me}. Bosio in the cast.

OLYMPIC

Mr. Daly, the author of "*Young Husbands*,"—a play remarkable for its freshness and originality—has contributed a three-act piece of similar merit to the boards of this theatre, under the title of "*The Times*." It was produced on Monday. The piece is exclusively dependent on story and character, and is thus somewhat difficult of analysis. The leading figure is a money-lending attorney, Mr. Crawley Bye (Mr. Mead); and to the successful development of this character that of the drama is subordinate. It was powerfully performed; and, in the hands of its present representative, assumed a Mephistophelian air that invested it with a more than ordinary interest. Mr. Mead has proved himself to be a great actor by the impersonation. A poor clerk, Crawley Bye, was the victim in early life of a rich tempter, Sir Arthur Falconer (Mr. G. Cooke), who, having seduced his betrothed, soothes his feelings by money, and induces him to marry the dishonoured woman. A boy had been the result of the union; and him Mr. Bye, in revenge, thrusts out into the streets as a beggar; carefully, however, keeping a watch on the outcast. Meanwhile he prospers in his vocation; has a daughter, Emily (Miss Gordon), whom he seeks to marry to Sir Arthur's nephew, Sidney Falconer (Mr. Marston), but who, just in the nick of time, is run away with by a fashionable adventurer, Mr. Hope Tangle (Mr. W. Farren, jun.). Discovery is then made that, notwithstanding his apparent success, Bye is on the eve of bankruptcy. Defeated in all his schemes, he resolves on suicide; but previously he has been the means of restoring the outcast boy to his rights, and doing other unintentional good in the pursuit of evil. Such, omitting the minor intricacies, is the general plot of this piece; the novelty and originality of which gives it strong claims on public regard. At present the author is deficient in the art of stage structure, and many faults could be pointed out in the work as a composition. But the freshness of the wit, and the liveliness of the portraiture are not to be doubted. We, therefore, wish him more success in his next attempt.

HAYMARKET.

On Friday week Mr. Buckstone closed this theatre for three months; and on doing so delivered an address, full of wit, point, and, what is still better, truth. The efforts of this manager have all been in the right direction; and he justly took credit to himself for the encouragement which he had accorded during the season to native and original dramatic talent, in the new pieces produced. His way hitherto has been tentative; but experience will bring its usual fruits, and instruct him that it is only in the highest efforts of genius—poetic, dramatic, and histrionic—that complete and permanent dependence is to be placed. Mr. Buckstone announced that it was intended during the recess to enlarge and elevate the stage, and generally to improve the audience part of the house; that a pantomime would be prepared for Christmas—a novelty at the little theatre; and that spectacle would be introduced into the new pieces to be performed. All this indicates a determination to compete with other establishments; and there is every prospect to believe that the competition will prove eminently prosperous. One element is in favour of Mr. Buckstone. His stage is, at present, free from undue histrionic influence, and is open to admit the highest ability in the principal dramatic parts, as well as in the general cast of the play. This is an advantage in which, owing to circumstances, he now stands alone, and from which the public may derive a great and acceptable benefit.

ADELPHI.

A burlesque, entitled "*Sardanapalus; or, the Fast King of Assyria*," written by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Wednesday. The variations from the original are more than usual in parodies of this description; and the allowance of puns much less. *Salamenes*, too, is changed into *Salyminia*, the King's mother-in-law (Mr. Keeley), who is much annoyed by the waggish tricks played her at a picnic. The conspiracy part of the play is considerably extended; *Arbaces* (Mr. P. Bedford), and *Relees* (Miss Fanny Maskell), having several quaint scenes, in which they join fingers in Assyrian fashion, and are guilty of angarieties; that must have been considered *haut ton* in the days of Nineveh's greatness. Miss Woolgar did the *King* himself with exquisite grace and languor. But, whatever the merits of the acting or the drama, they are all transcended by the splendour of the appointments, which are scarcely inferior to those employed in the performance at the Princess's. The View of the City, and the Hall of Nimrod, approach very closely the excellence of the originals. There is also, a grand Chobham-like encampment of the Assyrian army, brilliant and animated, with marches and counter-marches, dance and revel. Altogether, the spectacle deserves the epithet bestowed upon it by the bills—"magnificent."

DRURY-LANE.

The theatre was filled to overflow on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves. Auber's "*Fra Diavolo*" was performed, with Mrs. Sims Reeves as *Zerlina*; Miss Julia Harland, *Lady Alcazar*; Mr. Weiss, *Lord Alcazar*; Mr. Manvers, *Lorenzo*; Mr. S. Jones, *Matteo*; Messrs. H. Corri and F. Smith, the two brigands; and Mr. Sims Reeves, *Fra Diavolo*. Charles Dibdin's musical burlesque of "*The Waterman*," with Miss J. Harland as *Wilhelmina*; Mrs. H. Marston and Mr. Barrett, as *Mr. and Mrs. Bumble*; Mr. Suter, *Robin*; and Mr. Sims Reeves, *Tom Tug*. Mr. Benedict was the conductor; and the entire entertainment gave the greatest satisfaction to the patrons and friends of Mr. Sims Reeves, who exerted himself strenuously throughout the evening; his "*Bay of Biscay*," and other ballads being enthusiastically applauded and encored.

SOHO

On Friday week we were invited to this theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of Mr. Walter Montgomery, who has been for some weeks on its boards as a candidate for public appreciation. The play was Knowles's "*William Tell*," the hero being attempted by Mr. Montgomery. The part was neatly and carefully embodied; and though as yet the actor wants weight of person and of style, yet there were enough good taste and discrimination in the delivery of the text to justify us in entertaining the fairest promise of his future success. The house was well attended.

MUSIC.

The concert season is virtually at an end. Here and there a stray matinee or soirée may be heard of; but the cessation of the Philharmonic Societies, Old and New; the Exeter-hall sacred performances, the Musical Union, the Quartet Association, the classical meetings of Sterndale Bennett, of Molière, of Lindsay Sloper, of Brinley Richards, &c., may be stated to terminate the musical campaign; and the Royal Italian Opera now only remains until the advent of the provincial festivals at Bradford and Gloucester, as a resource for the indefatigable amateur. We hear of expeditions into the country of the two English Glee and Madrigal Unions, and of the customary scouring of the provinces by small travelling troupes; and there are conflicting rumours as to a national opera, but nothing decisive is announced. Some faint hopes are still entertained that the great City companies may venture to appropriate a portion of their enormous wealth to give some encouragement to music and musicians, but until some fervent amateur, east of Temple-bar, shall take up the cause of art in right earnest, there is little to be expected from the citizens of London. Still, there are assurances given of the intent of certain influential legislators to try and do something for an English opera, if only in the way of finding an edifice, without absolutely going to the extent of asking for a "subvention," as in the great Continental capitals, in which the ruling powers support a national theatre. In the meanwhile the migration of the singing birds has begun. Viardot—without having been heard on the lyric stage this season—has had a brilliant series of concerts, public and private, at which her unrivalled genius has been appreciated in every form of composition, in almost every European language; for the Russian, Spanish, Italian, German, French, and English tongues, are equally facile to this gifted artist's. From abroad, the musical news is scanty. Berlioz is to have a great demonstration at Baden-Baden. The question as to the future direction of the Parisian Grand Opera is still in doubt; but the combination which would have placed Mr. Frederick Gye at its head is stated to have been abandoned. The Americans are looking forward to the arrival of Grisi and Mario in the ensuing autumn. The Italian singers are speculating whether they can venture to St. Petersburg this year, as the Autocrat may deal with them as he has done with Carlotta Grisi—let them come into his dominions, but not allow them to go out. We regret to learn that John Parry is compelled to cease, for a time, his artistic labours, owing to severe indisposition; his absence will be greatly felt as the creator of a novel and highly-amusing series of entertainments, which had justly found the greatest favour with the musical public. We must here take note of the progress made by the Concordia Society in the performance of glees and madrigals at the Portman-square Literary Institution.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Under the especial patronage of her Majesty, with the Duke of Beaufort as President, and the Earls Somers and Fitzhardinge, and Lord Lyttelton; the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester as vice-presidents; the 130th meeting of the Three Choirs is fixed for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The stewards who have kindly undertaken to bear the financial responsibilities of the festival are—Lord Leigh, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, M.P., Sir W. Russell, Mr. R. N. Kingscote, M.P., Mr. W. P. Price, M.P., Mr. J. R. Mullings, M.P., the Mayor of Gloucester (Mr. W. A. Bourne), Messrs. Bengough, Davies, Hartley, March, Potter, J. F. Sevier, T. Turner, J. Wadingham, Revs. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, H. A. S. Attwood, F. T. J. Payley, Dr. Claxson, L. N. Clutterbuck, T. Evans, H. B. Evans, and Canon Hutchinson. Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Lockey, Miss Dolby, and Madame Castellan; Lockey, Weiss, Formis, and Tagliafico are engaged. Mr. Amott, the organist of the cathedral, is the conductor; Mr. G. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, will preside at the organ; and Mr. W. Done, of Worcester, will be the pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Henry Blagrove will be the leader of the band; and the entire orchestra will include about 300 performers.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE OFFERED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A few months ago Lord Aberdeen stated to a large and influential deputation, that if any of their number connected with the shipping interest, were willing to convey letters across the ocean under the four-penny charge for which the Government proposed to perform the transit service between Great Britain and its colonies, he was sure the Post-office would gladly accept the offer. Since that declaration, Lord Canning has intimated the intention of the Government to put up the conveyance of the mails to some of the colonies to the competition of private enterprise. These official statements have been widely published in the United States, and have already elicited offers from New York.

OLD SHIP.—It may be of interest to some of our readers to learn that the ship which conveyed General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec is still afloat under the name of the *William and Ann*. She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and was in dock in the Thames a few days since, sound and likely to endure for many years yet; she is mostly now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades, which is in itself a proof of her great strength.—*Notes and Queries*.

THE GREAT SUMMER POULTRY SHOW will take place next week at the Foker-street Bazaar. The entire area occupied by the cattle at the Smithfield Club Show is filled with pens for the birds; and we notice that the paths left for the public to view them are much wider than when the pens were in the galleries at the last exhibition held there in the winter season. From the number of specimens entered for competition the space required is necessarily very large, and the effect produced is altogether very striking, looking at the ranges of pens from the galleries. The show will commence on Wednesday. We shall illustrate its novel points.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred upon the Earl of Haddington the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Huntly.

The Pope has recently recovered from an indisposition brought on by having scalded one of his feet.

The grape-blight has made its appearance this year in Piedmont, but not to such an extent as to create any serious alarm.

An English steamer, the *Ocean*, has arrived at Havre, having on board seven men, the crew of the French brig *Françoise*, which foundered on the Over Bank, near Hull, into which port the men were carried by a fishing boat.

The Grand Scherif Sidi-Abdelsalam-ben-Sidi-Hagi-el-Ouazan, who is directly descended from a sister of Mahomet, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday week, with a suite of thirty-five persons. From that port he is to proceed to Alexandria on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mr. John Robert Godley has been appointed to the important office of Chief Commissioner for the Collection of the Irish Income-tax.

Intelligence from Venice of the 9th, states that great activity has been displayed in the corn trade. Hemp, oil, and wine, were done at higher prices.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 5th in Fitzhugh and Littlejohn's mills, at Oswego (U.S.), destroying upwards of 100,000 dollars worth of property.

The *Robert Sewell* convict-ship put into Rio on the 20th of June, leaky; she would be detained twenty days.

A letter from Naples, of the 9th, states that the great heat had begun to be injurious to the vines, and in many places there will be a complete failure in the vintage.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government a lac of rupees to found a school of design.

A deputation on the subject of a public park at Hampstead-heath had an interview with Sir William Molesworth on Monday, at the Office of Public Works, in Whitehall-place.

On Tuesday last there were 53 new cases of cholera, and 36 deaths, at Copenhagen. Since the 12th of June 427 persons have been attacked, and 234 have died.

Barbadoes on the 28th of June was healthy throughout—the young crop more luxuriant than had been seen for many years. 36,000 hogheads of sugar had been shipped, 2000 or 3000 more ready to be shipped, and about 1000 to be made. Ships were wanted to take away the molasses and sugar.

The total amount paid by the public departments of the United Kingdom, under the head of postage for the year ending 5th January last, was £148,970.

In consequence of cholera prevailing at Copenhagen, the Danish steamers running between that place and Stettin are ordered to perform four days' quarantine at Swinemünde.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medschitshe on Rossini, as a reward for his having composed two military marches for Turkey.

During the last five months the enormous quantity of 63,354 lb. of opium have been imported into this country; the quantity for the last month was 9699 lb.

Cholera is at present so rife in Calcutta (June 8), that no less than eleven hundred persons were carried off in the course of two days only.

Intelligence has reached Sydney that the *Duke of Wellington*, from Melbourne to Sydney, was a total wreck on Cape Liptrap; all hands saved.

The attack of measles which befel the Duchess of Coburg, on her return from England, is said to be severe; but the last accounts state that her Highness is going on favourably.

During the storm on the 13th the lightning struck the Aix-Cologne train at the moment it was entering the Loningsdorf tunnel, and slightly injured a guard, without committing other damage.

Mr. George Joseph Cockerell, coal-merchant, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, has been elected Common-councillor for Castle Baynard Ward, in the place of Mr. Alderman Muggidge.

The responsible editor of the *Novedades* (Madrid) has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 reals, for a libel on the Home Minister.

A deputation from Jersey, on the subject of the light-house at Guernsey, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Tuesday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The illumination and fireworks took place, according to custom, at Rome, on the 29th of June, in honour of St. Peter, on the site of the Domitian gardens.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the expediency of distributing Parliamentary papers among mechanics' institutes and other literary societies, have made a report strongly recommending the measure.

The Imperial powder magazine of Lembeste (Italy) exploded on the 13th inst. A corporal and eight artillery soldiers were more or less dangerously wounded.

The maintenance of Irish paupers cost £260,000 during the first half of last year, and but £230,000 during the first half of the present year.

According to an American journal, the author of "*Vestiges of Creation*" was Frederick Augustus Kentish, of New York, who died suddenly at Liverpool.

The Earl of Carlisle is likely to extend his travels from Egypt to Bombay, and other portions of British India.

During a late thunder-storm in the commune of Jessaint (Aube), the lightning entered the room of a cottage, where a woman was putting her children to bed, and so seriously injured one of them that its life is despaired of.

Lord Harrowby's Church Building Bill has been withdrawn for the present session.

Though the best wheat in London at present is 3 per cent cheaper than in Paris, and though the first flour is 3 per cent cheaper, the best 4 lb. loaf in London is 23 per cent dearer than in Paris.

Mr. Wilcox, master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, has sent into the Admiralty his resignation, in consequence of continued ill-health.

The Parliamentary grants out of the revenue of the Post-office ending the 5th January last, were £16,344 4s. 3d.; of which £4000 was to the Duke of Marlborough, £3407 10s. to the Duke of Grafton, and £2900 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg.

John Ball, a Devonshire tailor, who emigrated in 1839, has sent home in the *Melbourne*, from Australia, 12 oz. of gold-dust to two creditors—one in Exeter, the other in Plymouth.

At Birmingham, a woman named Brookes has poisoned her two children, who were twins, and attempted to destroy herself. She was found in a state of stupefaction from drink.

Gold had been found at Port Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land; and it was also alleged to have been met with in large quantities near Port Frederick—both these places being on the northern coast of the island.

The profit on the Money Order Office for the year ended the 5th Jan. was £12,720, from which was to be deducted £1050 loss in Ireland, leaving the profit £11,664.

Dr. Yvan, ex-Representative of the People, who had been expelled from the French territory in 1852, has just returned to France by authorisation of the Emperor.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has arrived at Geneva. A subscription, fixed at 10c. each, has been opened in that city for the purpose of raising a fund for the emancipation of negro slaves. The fund is to be remitted to Mrs. Stowe.

Thomas Goocher and William Stacey were convicted at York Assizes of throwing stones at a train on the Midland Railway, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Letters from Christiania mention the opening of the Norwegian Railway (the first line introduced into that country) on the 4th inst., the King's birthday.

A letter from Berlin states that the police of that city are about to issue an order prohibiting the employment of female waiters in coffee-houses and public-houses.

A green buoy, marked with the word "*Wreck*," has been placed to S.E., and just clear of a vessel sunk off the Mumbles Lighthouse, near Swansea.

Lieut. Ellerman, R.N., left Southampton, on Wednesday, in the *Indus*, to take charge of the mails on the Indian station.

A "*Crystal Palace*," destined to serve as a winter garden, is being constructed at Madrid.

A public dinner was given on Wednesday at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, to Mr. Godley, whose services in connection with the establishment of the Canterbury Settlement are so well known. Lord Wharncliffe occupied the chair.

The Cologne Vocal Society have made up the accounts of their London journey. According to this their total receipts amounted to £2,288; out of which, after paying all expenses, and reserving some small sums for charities, they have paid £500 to the Cathedral Building Committee.

The inquest on the twenty colliers killed by the late explosion at the Oldham colliery, was concluded on Friday week. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

F I N E A R T S .



"THE LOST PATH."—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

dition fall, in proportion, down to drivelling idiocy. Now, what is so remarkable in these children, is the total absence of what may be termed offensive or painful idiocy—their lamb-like or bird-like gentleness and playfulness; and this is the result of the identity of the condition of their brains with those of the Simial genus. In point of size and shape, their heads are identical with the cast of the head of an orang-outan in the writer's collection. Theirs are not malformed human heads, but Simial heads on human bodies. Hence, these children are not educable, in the ordinary sense of the word. They may be taught to perform some slight feats, or to utter a few words in a parrot-like manner, but beyond this, advancement is denied to them. Their heads are in circumference equal to the head of an infant one month old, but in coronal height much inferior. The relative sizes of the head of the boy, Maximo, to the head of an ordinary child two years and a half old is as follows:—

	Aztec head, 14 years old.	Head of English child, 2½ years old.
Circumference	14½ inches	19 inches.
Width of head from above ear to ear ..	3½ "	5½ "
Height of head from opening of ear to vertex ..	3½ "	5½ "
Length of head	4½ "	6½ "

Here, then, we see what I believe ordinary idiocy rarely ever presents—namely, perfectly-formed and very diminutive human bodies, with heads, in most respects, identical in form and size with the heads of the more gentle and intelligent of the monkey genus. Whether or not this descent was produced by influences operating immediately on these children before their birth, or is the result of a gradual deterioration of brain in their ancestors, I refrain from conjecturing. That these children have reached the zero of moral and intellectual inferiority, seems very probable. All the world ought to see them. Happily, their only deformity is covered with a thick crop of beautiful black hair.

her sock off, which is stained with blood. The countenances of both are lugubrious in the extreme; the boy still tries not to give way; but the young lady is weeping with pain and adfright. The painting of this picture is most elaborate and careful; the leaves, flowers, and various minutiae being picked out with the greatest nicety of detail. In this Mr. Redgrave somewhat follows the painstaking of the so-called pre-Raphaelite brotherhood; but he does not imitate their mannerism in other respects.

"THE LOST PATH." PAINTED BY REDGRAVE.

THIS is another version of the well-known nursery story of the "Children in the Wood;" or at least of part of their adventures; only that the "children" here are those of modern society, and of the upper class. They are brother and sister, and have lost their way in a wood, and severely wounded their feet by the way. The girl has taken

"LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO."

PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD.

THIS is a charming spot, of which Mr. G. Stanfield has made a very agreeable picture. There is great breadth in the treatment; and the varied outline of the hills, and all the details of landscape-life, are very carefully and conscientiously produced. This picture is exhibited at the Royal Academy (No. 389).



"LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO."—PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS' CONVERSAZIONE (LITERATURE AND ART), AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

LITERATURE AND ART.—CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

THE Mayoralty of Alderman Challis has been distinguished by a series of entertainments in which the desire to do honour to the representatives of literature, science, and the fine arts, has been gracefully displayed. The Lord Mayor has, on recent occasions, entertained the working educationists of the metropolis, the representatives of local Mechanics' Institutes, and the corporate authorities of the provinces. On Thursday se'nnight (the 14th instant), the whole of the magnificent state apartments of the Mansion-house were thrown open to the most distinguished literary men, artists, and scientific men now in the metropolis. The company also included many distinguished representatives of the world of fashion and of politics. The company were received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, in the Re-

ception Drawing-room, and proceeded from thence to the Egyptian-hall, which was lighted with unusual brilliancy. Several valuable paintings were displayed in the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists. Among the pictures we may mention the "Spirit of Justice," by Maclise, which forms the subject of one of the frescoes in the House of Lords; Mr. Roberts's "Destruction of Jerusalem;" a small cabinet picture, by George Cruikshank, illustrating an incident in Dickens's "Life of Grimaldi;" and some choice and highly-finished specimens by Isabey, the French miniature painter. Statues, busts, and specimens of sculpture, by McDowell, Marshall, Foley, Baily, Adams, were also placed in suitable positions round the Egyptian-hall. Included in the objects of art should be mentioned some fine paintings upon porcelain, and some beautiful statuettes in biscuit, from the establishment of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in Bond-street, who also exhibited some reproductions of the old Wedgwood ware, which were greatly admired for their beauty of

form and sombre depth of colour. The company was so numerous that there was some difficulty in keeping the circulation open; but the various objects of interest were so distributed as to prevent too great a throng in one place. Thus, the fine arts exhibited their attractions in the noble Egyptian-hall, and in the other apartments upon the same floor. Up-stairs, the educational models and apparatus filled a suite of rooms; and here the works of the pupils who have received, or are receiving, their education at the School for Teaching the Blind to Read, excited much interest. Many of the pupils were present, and the company had the opportunity of witnessing their successful efforts in reading, arithmetic, music, and other branches of instruction. These rooms also contained many new and excellent school-books and scientific models and apparatus, and were constantly filled by crowds of curious and admiring spectators. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of popular airs during the evening. In the orchestra of the Egyptian-hall were a party of vocalists, who, under



THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY'S NEW SCHOOLS, FOUNDED AT PINNER, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

We are happy to learn that Brigadier Bentinek is progressing satisfactorily, and has been pronounced out of danger.



THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—PONTOONS AT VIRGINIA WATER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LAST week, our report of the proceedings of this important meeting was continued to the close of the dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday morning the yards were opened at six o'clock. The entries in cattle, sheep, and pigs exceeded in number those of the Show at Lewes; and there was a general excellence of quality exhibited, though there were fewer extraordinary animals.

SHORT-HORNS.—The first class contained eighteen animals, being a larger number than was shown at Lewes. Some very creditable animals were to be seen, but none of extraordinary merit. The first prize was justly awarded to No. 11, shown by Lord Berners. He is of a rich roan colour: he is closely allied to the far-famed blood of Mr. Bates. His head, loins, and hind-quarters are good, his flank heavy and well set.

In the class of young short-horn bulls eleven animals were shown, among which there were but few good ones; though the first and second prizes were carried off by two very good animals. The first prize was to Mr. Booth's white bull. The second prize was given to a fair, useful beast (Mr. Fletcher, of Mansfield), not equal to the first.

The class of short-horn cows contained some magnificent animals. The first prize was carried off by a perfect model of a cow belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Grove, near Bingham, Notts; she possesses in perfection almost every point and property that can be desired in a cow, and was shown in the condition in which all breeding animals ought to be shown. She is rather light in her fore-quarters. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Booth, for a roan cow of first-rate quality—remarkably good in many points, but disproportioned by fat. She is not very evenly grown, but her good points are prominent.

The class of short-horn heifers consisted of eight animals, varying much in quality and symmetry; but the most perfect animal in the yard was in this class. It was shown by Mr. Booth, and of course received the first prize. Nothing can be more level and equally proportioned. She is in very high condition. The second prize was also carried off by Mr. Booth, for a roan heifer, not so high in condition as the last, nor so symmetrical, but of first-rate quality.

The class of yearling heifers contained some very useful animals. The first prize was carried off by a white heifer, belonging to Mr. B. H. Allen, Staffordshire. The hair is somewhat "sharp" and harsh, but in other points she is very good. The second prize was given to Mr. Stratton, for a roan heifer, with fine head and fore-quarters, and broad loin, but not firm; flank deep and good.

HEREFORDS.—The first class of this breed was not well filled, though the good quality and symmetry of those that were shown made up for the deficiency in number. The first prize was awarded to Lord Berwick, for a remarkably fine well-made bull. His head and fore-quarters are very good, with the exception of a slight defect in the upper part of the shoulder. In Class 2, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Price, of Courthouse, Leominster, for a remarkably even, well-made bull, with very good deep hind-quarters, good flank, and very compact general form. No. 99 received the first prize for cows in milk or in calf; rather a large-formed animal, of pretty good quality.

DEVONS.—Among the bulls, No. 120, shown by Mr. Wright, of Taunton, received the first prize, and is a very well-made beast. The second prize was carried off by No. 121, Mr. Turner, of Barton. Among yearling bulls, Mr. Turner carried off the first prize.

The class of Devon cows was perhaps better than on some former occasions. The first prize was awarded to a very well-made cow.

POULTRY.—The arrangements for the poultry were excellent. The pens were commodious, and the display of birds and their condition worthy of the preparations made for them. In the classes of Dorking fowls (which the judges unanimously allowed never to have been equalled at any exhibition in the kingdom) the two first prizes were taken by Captain Hornby; and the remainder divided between Mr. Leary, Lord Hill, and T. T. Parker, Esq. In Spanish classes, Captain Hornby again (two first prizes), Mr. Mapplebeck, and Mr. Adams. Cochins, of which there were fifty entries, the prizes were awarded to Mr. Terry, of Aylesbury, Mr. Punchard, Mrs. Herbert, and Dr. Gwynne.

HORSES.—The show on the whole was respectable. In Class 1, the Suffolks as usual bore away the palm—the first prize being awarded to a very fine, powerful, Suffolk four-year-old horse, No. 219, exhibited by Mr. S. Clayden, of Linton, near Cambridge, possessing fewer faults than any other horse in the show. The second prize was given to No. 227, belonging to Mr. W. Wilson, near Ipswich, a splendid specimen of a cart-horse, certainly and unquestionably the finest horse in the show; possessing immense strength, perfect symmetry, and great activity; but having one defect, which, though it might have robbed him of the first prize, yet, in our opinion, was redeemed by his otherwise golden virtues.

His hooks showed the effects of the work he had done during the last three years, in the existence of thorough-pins, which, if they had appeared in a young horse, would probably have put him out of the pale of competition, but which, in a horse of six years old, simply operated as a weight in the adverse scale, outbalanced on the other side by splendid qualifications. There were other worthy specimens of the English cart-horse.

Class 2, for Two-year-old Horses for Agricultural Purposes, though less numerous than class 1, yet surpassed it in excellence. The first prize of £20 was awarded to Mr. John Ward, of East Mersea, near Colchester, for a most promising Suffolk horse; whilst the second prize was given to No. 238, also a Suffolk, the property of Mr. George Sexton, near Ipswich, a very near approach to perfection.

In Class 3, for Roadster Stallions, only ten were entered. The prize was given to a very neat-looking horse, possessing a good deal of symmetry, but with scarcely sufficient substance, but whose action was very superior.

In Class 4, No. 1103, a strong, neat pony, was worthy of the prize awarded to him; and there were some very pretty Shetland ponies.

Class 5, for Cart Mares and Foals, did not equal in merit the same class in many former shows. The first prize was given to a remarkably strong, compact, and useful mare, with a very good foal, No. 276, belonging to Mr. Henry Bailey, near Berkeley, Gloucester; whilst the second was awarded to Mr. T. B. Browne, for his four-year-old Suffolk mare of considerable merit, and with a very good foal by her side.

In Class 6, for Mare Ponies, the prize was awarded to No. 1105.

In Class 7, for Cart Fillies, there was but little competition. The first prize fell to the lot of No. 293, the property of Mr. T. B. Browne; whilst the second was gained by Mr. Owen, near Newbury.

The **SHEEP AND PIG** classes were numerous and satisfactory. The pigs were more numerous, but did not quite equal some of former years in quality and usefulness. The sheep have seldom been surpassed, and the class of long-wools has never been equalled at any former show.

Annexed is the entire list of Prizes.

SHORTHORNS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Grey, Charles Stokes, and John Wright.

CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40*l.* to Right Hon. Lord Berners, of Keythorpe-hall, Tugby, Leicester; second prize of 20*l.* to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon, Wilts.

CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton, York; second prize of 15*l.* to William Fletcher, of Radmanthwaite, Mansfield, Notts.

CLASS 3.—Cows, in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Smith, of the Grove, Cropwell Butler, Bingham, Notts; second prize of 10*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton.

CLASS 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to Richard Booth, of Warlaby; second prize of 10*l.* to Richard Booth.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to B. H. Allen, of Long-crofts-hall, Lichfield; second prize of 5*l.* to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon.

HEREFORDS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. William Cox, Thomas Hartshorne, and John Williams.

CLASS 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 20*l.* to John Carwardine, of Stockton Bury, Leominster.

CLASS 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25*l.* to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Leominster; second prize of 15*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury.

CLASS 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to John Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; second prize of £10 to James Ackers, of Prinknash-park, Painswick, Gloucester.

CLASS 4.—Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 10*l.* to Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, Leominster.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Pembridge.

DEVONS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Philip Halse, E. L. Franklin, and Henry Trethewy.

CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 20*l.* to Robert Wright, of Moor Farm, Taunton.

CLASS 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one

year old. First prize of 25*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 15*l.* to Samuel Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgewater.

CLASS 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

CLASS 4.—Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15*l.* to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10*l.* to James Hole, of Knowle-house, Dunster, Somerset.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10*l.* to James Quartley, of Molland-house, South Molton; second prize of 5*l.* to James Quartley, of Molland-house, South Molton.

WELCH BREEDS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. J. E. Jones and Thomas Hunt.

CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved before the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. No entry.

CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10*l.* to William Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Taibach, Glamorgan.

CLASS 3.—Cows, in milk or in calf. First prize of 10*l.* to Wm. Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Taibach, Glamorgan; second prize of 5*l.* to George Goode, of Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

CLASS 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. The prize of 10*l.* to William Powell, of Eglwysnewydd, Glamorgan.

CLASS 5.—Yearling heifers. The prize of 5*l.* to George Goode, of Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

OTHER BREEDS.

Not including the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, or Welch Breed.

JUDGES.—Messrs. T. Hunt, J. E. Jones, and E. L. Franklin.

CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. The prize of 10*l.* to Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham Rookery, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10*l.* to Samuel Burbery, of Wroxhall, Warwick.

CLASS 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. The prize of 10*l.* to Captain Inge, of Thorpe, Tamworth, Staffordshire.

CLASS 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. The prize of 5*l.* to Edward Cane, of Berwick Court, Alfriston, Lewes, Sussex.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. The prize of 5*l.* to W. C. Cartwright, of Aynhoe-park, Brackley, Northampton.

HORSES.

JUDGES.—Messrs. T. R. Colton, W. C. Spooner, and William Linton.

CLASS 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, foaled previously to the 1st of January, 1851. First prize of 30*l.* to Samuel Clayden, of Little Linton, Cambridge. Second prize of 15*l.* to William Wilson, of Ashbocking, Ipswich.

CLASS 2.—Stallions or Agricultural Purposes, foaled since the 1st of January, 1851. First prize of 20*l.* to John Ward, of East Mersea, near Colchester. Second prize of 10*l.* to George Sexton, of Thorington-hall, Wetherhead, Ipswich.

CLASS 3.—Roadster Stallions. The prize of 15*l.* to John Lister, of Addingham, near Otley, Yorkshire.

CLASS 4.—Stallion Ponies. The prize of 10*l.* to W. B. Reed, of Victoria-square, Clifton, near Bristol.

CLASS 5.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Bailey, of Walgaston Farm, near Berkeley, Gloucester; second prize of 10*l.* to T. B. Brown, of Hampen, Andoversford.

CLASS 6.—Mare Ponies. The prize of 5*l.* to W. B. Reed, of Clifton, near Bristol.

CLASS 7.—Two Years Old Fillies, for Agricultural Purposes. First prize of 15*l.* to T. B. Brown, of Hampen, Andoversford; second prize of 5*l.* to James E. Owen, of Hodcott, West Isley, Newbury.

SHEEP.—LEICESTER.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Hugh Aylmer, Samuel Bennett, and Henry Chamberlain.

CLASS 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to William Sanday, of Holme Pierpoint, Nottinghamshire; second prize of 15*l.* to T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston Sandy, Bedfordshire.

CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston Sandy, Bedfordshire; second prize of 15*l.* to William Sanday, of Holme Pierpoint, Nottinghamshire.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same Flock. First prize of 20*l.* to William Sanday, of Holme Pierpoint, Nottinghamshire; second prize of 10*l.* to William Sanday, of Holme Pierpoint, Nottinghamshire.

SOUTHDOWN, OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Edward Trumper, John Waters, and Edward Pope.

CLASS 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge; second prize of 15*l.* to Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge.

CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds; second prize of 15*l.* to William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.



HEREFORDS.—CLASS 3, PRIZE £20, MR. H. SMITH.

HEREFORDS.—CLASS 1, PRIZE £40, LORD BERNERS.



SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS 4, PRIZE £15. MR. RICHARD BOOTH.

SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS 2, PRIZE £25. MR. RICHARD BOOTH.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes, of the same flock. First prize of 20*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds; second prize of 10*l.* to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Abbot, Charles Clarke, and N. C. Stone.

CLASS 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 30*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield-farm, Northleach; second prize of 15*l.* to William Garne, of Aldsworth, Northleach.

CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30*l.* to William Slatter, of Stratton, Cirencester; second prize of 15*l.* to Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Andoversford.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same flock. First prize of 20*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach; second prize of 10*l.* to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach.

PIGS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Clayden, William Hesselstine, and Henry Eddison.

CLASS 1.—Boars of a large breed. First prize of 15*l.* to Robert Crossley, of Holland-street, Miles, Platting Newton, Manchester; second prize of 5*l.* to Thomas Horsfall, of Burley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire.

CLASS 2.—Boars of a small breed. First prize of 15*l.* to William Northey, of Lake Lifton, Devon; second prize of 5*l.* to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton.

CLASS 3.—Breeding Sows of a large breed. The prize of 10*l.* to Thomas Craven, of Whetley-street, Manningham, Bradford.

CLASS 4.—Breeding Sows of a small breed. The prize of 10*l.* to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton, Devon.

CLASS 5.—Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a large breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 10*l.* to William James Sadler, of Benthams Furton, Swindon.

CLASS 6.—Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a small breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 10*l.* to the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, of Escrick-park, Yorkshire.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SHROPSHIRE, OR OTHER GREY AND BLACK-FACED SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

JUDGES.—Messrs. W. T. Hartshorne, W. Cox, and John Williams.

CLASS 1.—Rams of any age. First prize of 20*l.* to John Gillett, of Brize Norton, Witney, Oxon; second prize of 10*l.* to Thomas Horton, of Hamage Grange, Cressage, near Shrewsbury.

CLASS 2.—Pen of five Ewes of any age, with their Lambs. The prize of 10*l.* to William Foster, of Kinver-hill Farm, Stourbridge.

CLASS 3.—Pen of five Shearling Ewes.—The prize of 10*l.* to William Foster, of Kinver-hill Farm, Stourbridge.



WELSH BREEDS.—CLASS 2, YEARLING BULL, PRIZE £10. MR. W. POWELL.

WELSH BREEDS.—CLASS 3, COW, PRIZE £10. MR. W. POWELL.



PONIES.—CLASS 4, PRIZE £10. MR. W. B. REED.

PONIES.—CLASS 6, PRIZE £5. MR. W. B. REED.

THE IMPLEMENTS.

Several implements were highly commended; but many of the prizes were deferred for want of a sufficient trial of the implements or those exhibited not coming up to the standard of excellence expected by the judges.—Mr. Joseph Druce, Mr. J. V. Gooch, Mr. T. W. Grainger, Mr. Henry Hanman, Mr. Wm. Lister, Mr. J. H. Nalder, Mr. Wm. Owen, Mr. J. J. Rowley, Mr. Thos. Scott, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. O. Wallis, and Mr. Wm. Woodward, who were assisted by the Consulting Engineers Messrs. Easton and Amos.

Although not selected as one of those implements with which the further trial is to be made, its action not being considered as yet sufficiently perfect, Atkins' automaton, or self-raking reaping-machine, attracted great attention. By this machine the presence of a man on the platform to rake off the grain as cut is dispensed with, that operation being performed by a moveable iron arm, which rakes up the cut grain and presses it against a toothed plate, between which it is firmly held, until, swinging round a quarter of a circle behind, the rake separates from the toothed plate, and the sheaf is deposited at the side of the platform ready for binding. This machine is the invention of Mr. Jearm Atkins, of Chicago, United States, and is thus described by one of the exhibitors, Mr. Ransome:—

"This important and valuable machine, though at first sight it may appear somewhat complicated, is in operation exceedingly simple and easy of management. As its name implies, it is self-raking, thus dispensing with the man required to take off in most reaping machines. It cuts in the same manner as others. It is fitted with a reel, for the purpose both of inclining the grain towards the platform preparatory to being cut, and bringing it, when cut, on to the platform. The knife-bar is on the upper side, instead of being placed, as usual, flush with the back edges, in the middle of the blade, and as far forward as the angle of the cutting will allow. The back side, instead of being left straight, is cut zig-zag, and each alternate edge is levelled the other way and serrated. By this arrangement it is scarcely possible to choke, as the knife blade resting on the fingers, and the edges front and rear being in close contact with them, any matter accumulating upon the fingers will be picked off by the sharp points of either the front or rear edge of the knife. Sufficient corn for a sheaf having fallen on the board, round comes the long arm carrying the rake, and, pulling across the entire bed of the machine, collects the grain into a compact bundle against a sheet-iron plate, and then, with the sheaf in the grasp, the rake and iron plate immediately make a quarter turn round the back of the machine; the rake-arm is caused to stretch out behind, relaxing its grasp, and the sheaf falls in the line of the horse-walk (out of the way of the horses) the next round, and the rake-arm takes a sweep round back to its work. With reference to the motion of the rake, it is the quickest at those points where a quick motion is most needed, viz., in sweeping the platform and while opening the rear of the machine for delivering the bundle. The main driving wheel is large, being four feet in diameter, with a four-inch felloe, giving a steadiness of movement in passing over rough ground, and good support in soft. The grain-wheel, too, is two feet in diameter, and may be increased if desired. The frame-work is well braced, and stiff, supported and strengthened with iron wherever necessary. The gearing is compact and symmetrical, well boxed in and protected from dirt. The team is relieved of weight and of the side draught by resting the hounds upon a pair of front wheels, making it also very convenient to turn a square corner, as will be learned by a little practice. The driver's seat is elevated and easy, giving him good command of his team, while at the same time he can watch the operations of the knife, reel, and raker; and, if necessary, instantly throw the machine out of gear, by the lever at his right side. The careful handling of the grain by the rake saves a small percentage over raking by hand. The height of cutting is regulated by a very simple arrangement, and the knife may be set close to the ground. The draught is comparatively easy for a pair of horses, and is not perceptibly increased by the raker; the team, however, ought to be changed every two or three hours."

Of course the great value of this machine consists of getting rid of the raker required by the other machines, a desideratum which there appears little doubt will, in the course of time, be effected.

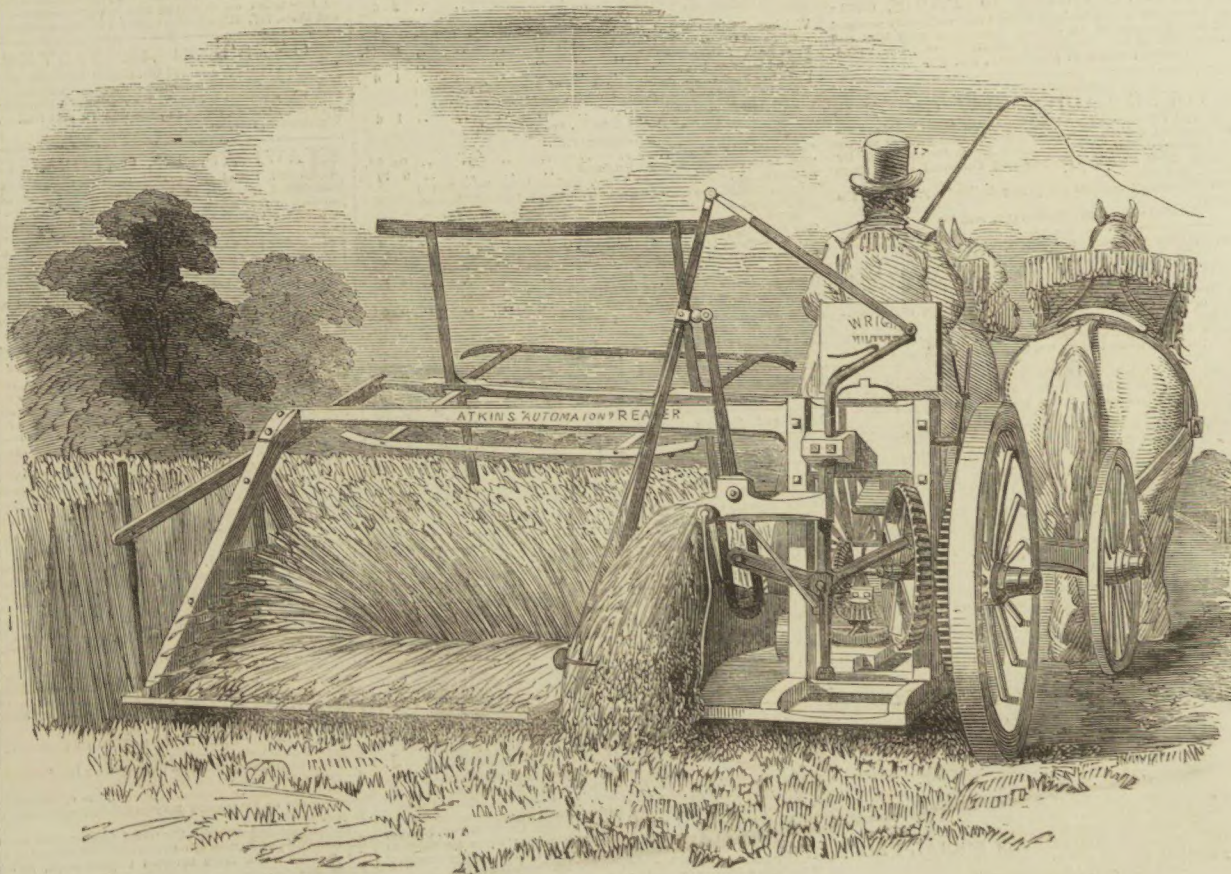
Clayton and Co.'s Patent Portable Steam-engine took the first prize of £20. The duty done by this engine has not, we believe, been equalled by any non-condensing steam-engine hitherto brought before the public. The official statement made by the Society's engineers shows this engine to have burnt, during the trial, the very small quantity of 4.32 lb. of coals per horse, per hour. The patented improvements of this engine consist in a new method of heating the exterior surfaces of the cylinder and slide-box, thereby effecting a saving of fuel. The cylinder is placed in a jacket, the space between the two being filled with steam; while the outer surface of the jacket, by being placed in the smoke-box, is

surrounded by heat of 400 degrees and upwards, thereby preventing any loss by radiation.

Annexed is the entire list of the Prize Implements.

Plough best adapted for general purposes. To W. Busby, a prize of 7l.
Plough best adapted for deep ploughing. W. Ball, 7l. prize.
One-way or Turn-wrest Plough. Ransome and Sims, 7l. prize.
Faring Plough. T. Glover, 5l. prize.
Dynamometer. E. H. Bentall, 5l. prize.
Subsoil Pulveriser. J. and F. Howard, 5l. prize.
Machine for making Draining-tiles or Pipes for agricultural purposes. J. Whitehead, 10l. prize.
Instruments for Hand-use in Drainage. H. Winton and Sons, 3l. prize.
Heavy Harrow. W. Williams, 5l. prize.
Light Harrow. J. and F. Howard, 5l. prize.
Cultivator, Grubber, and Scarifier. Ransome and Sims, 10l. prize.
Pair-horse Scarifier. R. Coleman, 5l. prize.
Drill for general purposes. R. Garrett and Son, 10l. prize.
Steerage Corn and Turnip Drill. R. Hornsby and Son, 10l. prize.
Drill for small occupations. J. Smyth and Son, 5l. prize.
Best and most Economical Small Occupation Seed and Manure Drill for flat or ridged work. R. Garrett and Son, 5l. prize.
Turnip Drill on the flat. R. Garrett and Son, 10l. prize.
Turnip Drill on the ridge. R. Hornsby and Son, 10l. prize.
Dropping Machine for depositing seed and manure. R. Garrett and Son, 10l. prize.
Manure Distributor. R. Garratt and Son, 10l. prize.
Horse Hoe on the flat. R. Garratt and Son, 5l. prize.
Horse Hoe on the ridge. J. and F. Howard, 5l. prize.
Mowing Machine for natural and artificial grasses. Not sufficient merit.
One-horse Cart for general purposes. T. Milford, 5l. prize.
Portable Steam-engine, not exceeding six-horse power, applicable to thrashing or other agricultural purposes. Clayton and Co., 20l. prize.
Light Waggon for general purposes. W. Crosskill, 10l. prize.
Second best ditto. Hornsby and Son, 10l. prize.
Linseed and Corn-crusher. E. R. Turner and Co., 5l. prize.

Fixed Steam-engine, not exceeding eight-horse power, applicable to thrashing or other agricultural purposes. Clayton and Co., 20l. prize.
Second best ditto. Barrett, Exall, and Co., 10l. prize.
Grinding Mill for breaking agricultural produce into meal.—Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., 10l. prize.
Chaff-cutter, to be worked by horse or steam-power. J. Cornes, 10l. prize.
Chaff-cutter, to be worked by hand-power. J. Cornes, 5l. prize.
Turnip-cutter. B. Samuelson, 5l. prize.
Oil-cake Breaker, for every variety of cake. R. Garrett and Son, 5l. prize.
Oil-cake Breaker, for thin cake. W. N. Nicholson, 3l. prize.
Most economical Steaming Apparatus for general purposes. W. P. Stanley, 5l. prize.
Churn.—Burgess and Key, 3l. prize.
Water Drill, to drill four rows of turnips with artificial manures on the flat. R. and J. Reeves, 10l. prize.
Revolving Horse Hoe. R. Garrett and Son, medal.
Digging Machine. B. Samuelson, medal.
Draining Level. H. A. Thompson, medal.
Seed-cleaning Machine. J. Gillam, medal.
Patent Straw-shaker. H. Brimsmead, medal.
Draining Plough, improved. Fowler and Fry, medal.
"New Implement" Bean-cutter. Ransome and Sims, medal.
Improved Haymaking Machine, with double action. Smith and Ashby, medal.
Turn-wrest, or shallow ploughing, and combination as a moulding plough. J. Comins, commended.
Sub-Pulveriser, for its lightness of draught. R. Read, commended.
Sub-Pulveriser, for its efficient leverage. Gray and Co., commended.
Heavy Harrows. J. and F. Howard, commended.
Light Harrows. W. Williams, commended.
Four-horse Grubber, for high-ridged lands. J. Coleman, commended.
Four-horse Grubber, for cultivating light soil. C. Hart, commended.
Pair-horse Scarifier, for cultivating light soil. C. Hart, commended.
Ridge Hoe. W. Busby, commended.
Ridge Hoe, for simplicity of expansion and contraction. E. Hill, commended.



AUTOMATON OR SELF-RAKING REAPER, INVENTED BY J. ATKINS, CHICAGO, UNITED STATES.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

SIR HUDSON LOWE'S PAPERS, containing the HISTORY of NAPOLEON at ST. HELENA, is published this day.—JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, with Plates, Woodcuts, and Map, 8vo, 14s.
TEN MONTHS AMONG THE TENTS of the TUSKI; with Incidents of an Arctic Boat Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, as far as the Mackenzie River and Cape Bathurst. By Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, R.N.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, with Woodcuts, post 8vo, 10s. 6d., and of
THE STORY OF CORFE CASTLE, and of
Many who have Lived there. Collected from Ancient Chronicles and Records; also, from the Private Memoirs of a Family resident there in the Time of the Civil Wars, which include various particulars of the Court of Charles I., when at York, and afterwards at Oxford. By the Right Hon. GEORGE C. J. CROFT, M.P.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

UNIFORM WITH GORDON CUMMING'S SPORTING TOUR.
Now Ready, with Illustrations, post 8vo, 10s. 6d., and of
THE SOLITARY RAMBLES and ADVENTURES of a HUNTER in the PRAIRIES. By JOHN FALLISER, Esq.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE PRESENT STATE OF CHINA.
Now ready, Third Edition, with Woodcuts, 2 vols., post 8vo, 18s., and of
TWO VISITS TO CHINA AND INDIA, during the years 1843-52, containing a Narrative of Adventure; with full descriptions of the Culture of the Tea-plant, the Agriculture and Botany of those Countries. By ROBERT FORTUNE, Esq.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Second Edition, Two Volumes, fols. 8vo, 12s., and of
THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE. By the Author of "Henrietta's Wish," the "Kings of England," &c. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, fols. 8vo, 1s. 6d., and of
OSME; or, the SPIRIT OF FROUST. "Honest plain words pierce best."—Love's Labour's Lost. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

MR. RUSKIN'S NEW VOLUME of the STONES of VENICE. THE SEA-STORIES, illustrated with 20 Steel Plates, and numerous Wood Engravings, drawn by the Author, a new published uniform with the First Volume, price Two Guineas. London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, post 8vo, cloth extra, 2s. 6d., and of
THE VICES. By HENRY WARD BEECHER (Brother of Mrs. Beecher Stowe). London: CLARKE, BEETON, and CO., 148, Fleet-street.

NEW TALE OF INTERFERENCE.
Now ready, at all Libraries, post 8vo, price 2s. 6d., and of
THE SENATOR'S SON. A Tale of Intemperance. By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. London: CLARKE, BEETON, and CO., 148, Fleet-street.

THE NEW NOVELS.
Now Ready, at all Libraries, in three vols.
LADY MARION. By Mrs. W. FOSTER. "This fascinating novel needs not the attraction of the name of the Duke of Wellington's niece on the title-page to commend it to the novel-readers of the fashionable world; nor will its popularity be confined to the circles in which its authorship will impart to it additional interest. The work gives evidence of talent of no common order."—John Bull.
Also, now ready, in three vols.,
THE YOUNG HEIRESS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. "The best of Mrs. Trollope's novels."—Standard.
"A tale full of romance and interest."—John Bull.
"A striking story, carrying the reader through it with unflagging interest."—Sunday Times.
ELECTRA, a Story of Modern Times. By the author of "Rockingham."
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MRS. ELLIS'S NEW TALE. PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.
Just completed.
THE MOTHER'S MISTAKE, by the Authoress of "Family Secrets," the "Women of England," &c., &c., is now complete in Vols. III. and IV. (New Series) of THE FAMILY FRIEND; which also contains upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Engravings, illustrative of the Seasons, Art and Science, Ladies' Work-Table, &c., besides Original Articles on Chess, Domestic Receipts, Gardening, Natural History, Biography, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Reading.
Complete Sets of "The Family Friend," consisting of Ten Volumes, in handsome uniform binding, may now be had for 41 5s.; the Work is also issued in Weekly Numbers, at Two pence.
London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 85, Paternoster-row; William S. Orr and Co., Amen-corner.

HARRY and LUCY, &c. By MISS EDGEWORTH.
Just published, a New Edition, in 3 vols. fcap., 10s. 6d. cloth, lettered, of Miss Edgeworth's HARRY and LUCY Concluded; being the last part of "Early Lessons."
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.; H. Washbourne; H. G. Bohn; Houlston and Co., E. Lumley; Orr and Co.; Routledge and Co.; Sotherton and Co.; and J. Cornish.
Of whom may be had, by the same Authoress,
EARLY LESSONS. Vols. I. and II., 18mo, 5s. cloth, lettered.—Vol. I. The Little Dog Trusty—The Cherry Orchard—Frank—The Orange Man. Vol. II. Rosemond—Harry and Lucy.
EARLY LESSONS. Vols. III. and IV., 18mo, 5s. cloth, lettered.—Vol. III. The Continuation of Frank, and of Rosemond.—Vol. IV. Continuation of Rosemond, and of Harry and Lucy.
ROSEMOND, a Sequel to "Early Lessons." 3 vols., 18mo, 7s. 6d. cloth, lettered.
THE PARENT'S ASSISTANT; or, Stories for Children. New Edition, with elegant Engravings. 3 vols., 18mo, 7s. 6d. cloth, lettered.
MORAL TALES. Three Plates. Fcap., 5s. cloth, lettered.
POPULAR TALES. Three Plates. Fcap., 5s. cloth, lettered.

GALIGNANT'S PARIS GUIDE.
Now ready, an entirely new and corrected edition of
GALIGNANT'S GUIDE to PARIS, compiled from the best authorities, revised and verified by personal inspection, and arranged on an entirely new plan, with Map and Plates. 18mo., 10s. 6d. May be had without Plates, 7s. 6d. bound. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

Lately published.
THE YOUNG LADIES' NEW GUIDE to ARITHMETIC, containing the Application of each Rule, by a variety of Practical Questions, chiefly on domestic affairs, with Method of Making out Bills of Parcels, Book Debts, Receipts, &c. By JOHN GREIG. New Edition. Revised and Corrected by S. Maynard. 12mo., 2s. cloth.
"A good elementary manual for young ladies."—Papers for the Schoolmaster.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK OF MODERN LONDON.
Now ready, with a Cue Map, 18mo, 5s., and of
LONDON, in 1853; being a complete Guide for Visitors requiring guidance or information to all the Sites and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis. By PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.
"Without a rival for intelligence and accuracy."—Times.
"Points out at once what is best worth seeing, and the way."—Examiner.
"This compact and handy volume."—Spectator.
"Enables every one to make the most of a flying visit."—Builder.
"A crown paid for such a book is the best bargain one can make."—Gardener's Chronicle.
"Admirably adapted to aid the visitor."—Literary Gazette.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.
This Day, New and Revised Edition, Post 8vo, 2s. 6d., and of
ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS: Historical and Romantic. Translated, with Notes, by JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, Esq. Also, Fcap., 8vo, 2s.
A MONTH in NORWAY, during the Summer of 1852. By JOHN G. HOLLOWAY, Esq.
The former Volumes of Murray's Railway Reading are—**LIFE of LORD BACON**, by LORD CAMPBELL.
WELLINGTON, by JULES MAUREL.
FALL of JERUSALEM, by DEAN MILMAN.
STORY of JOAN of ARC, by LORD MAHON.
LITERARY ESSAYS and CHARACTERS, by HENRY HALLAM.
LIFE of THEODORE HOOK.
THE EMIGRANT, by SIR F. HEAD.
CHARACTER of WELLINGTON, by LORD ELLESMERE.
MUSIC and DRESS, by A LADY.
POPULAR ACCOUNT of NINEVEH, by A. H. LAYARD.
BEES and FLOWERS, by A. CLEGGMAN.
"The FORTY-FIVE," by LORD MAHON.
ESSAYS on "The Tenth Muse."
DEEDS of NAVAL DARING, by EDWARD GIFFARD.
THE ART of DINING.
JOURNEY to NEPAUL, by LAURENCE OLIPHANT.
THE CHACE, TURF, and ROAD, by NIMROD.
HISTORY, as a CONDITION of SOCIAL PROGRESS, by SAMUEL LUCAS.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMOURISTS, revised by the Author, is now ready. London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, royal 4to, bound in cloth, price 14s., and of
THE ALPHABET ANNOTATED, and Hints upon Slip-Stop to improve the Language of the Living Millions and the Millions yet to live. By an OLD ETONTIAN. With Sixty-four pages of Illustrations, by G. W. TERRY, Esq.

The following IMPORTANT PLATES of the FUNERAL of the late Field-Marshal the DUKE of WELLINGTON—THE DYING IN STATE.
CEREMONY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
PROCESSION AT APSLEY-HOUSE.
The Set of Three, by LOUIS HAGHE, Esq., highly coloured, 42s. A PANORAMIC FUNERAL PROCESSION, 70 FEET LONG, in a Case, highly coloured, 42s.

The Steam Yacht "NORTH STAR," the property of Commodore Vanderbilt, of the United States. Price, plain, 5s.; coloured, 8s.
London: ACKERMANN and CO., 96, Strand, by appointment to H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, &c.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT, FAMILIES, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS.
Just ready, Fourth Edition, with important Additions, and a Key to French Pronunciation, in a portable pocket volume; price 5s., in limp cloth; or post-free on receipt of 6s. Queen's heads;

THE FRENCH PROMPTER; a General Handbook of Conversation in English and French, Alphabetically Arranged, containing all the words and phrases in constant use. By M. LE PAGE, Author of "L'Echo de Paris," "Petit Musée de Littérature Française," &c.
"Mons. Le Page's 'French Prompter' is a sort of royal road to conversation, more especially such as travellers on the Continent are likely to stand in need of; indeed, it is a little dictionary of words, to each of which are appended phrases in which they are most commonly employed."—Illustrated London News.

"It supplies travellers, families, and students with a ready and complete translation of their thoughts on all common occurrences."—Economist.

EFFINGHAM WILSON, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; and Messrs. Longmans. Of whom may be had, Gratis, A LIST OF MONS. LE PAGE'S POPULAR FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

ELEMENTARY WORKS BY MISS ALLISON.
THE CHILD'S FRENCH FRIEND; being Grammar, Exercises, and Vocabulary for the Use of Children. Ninth Edition, revised and corrected. 18mo. 2s., cloth lettered.

LA PETITE FRANCAISE; or, Vocabulary, Exercises, and Easy Reading Lessons; intended as a Companion to "The Child's French Friend." Third Edition. 18mo. 2s., cloth lettered.

FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the Use of the Nursery and the Junior Classes in Schools, with Questions for Examination at the end of each Lesson. Tenth Edition. 18mo. 9d. sewed; or 1s. cloth.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

NEW AND CHEAP FRENCH GRAMMAR.
Just published, 8s. 208 pages, price 2s. bound.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH GRAMMAR, with numerous Exercises. By JULES CARON, M.E.S., Teacher of the French Language and Literature in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, &c. A KEY to this Work is also published, price 2s.
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Lately published, 12mo, 5s., roan, lettered.
AN INTRODUCTION to GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY, with the Use of the Globes. By E. and J. BRUCE. Eleventh Edition. Containing, besides other additions and improvements, an Epitome of Ancient Geography, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, A.M., with Thirty Woodcuts, illustrative of the Constellations, Astronomical Phenomena, and other portions of the work.
BRUCE'S ASTRONOMY, an INTRODUCTION to the USE of the GLOBES, intended as a means of inculcating the Principles of Geography and Astronomy (from the above work), with Thirty Woodcuts. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth, lettered.
THE KEY, serving for either of the above works. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth, lettered.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.
EDITED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS.
Already published, strongly bound in cloth—

DIRECTORIES.
Infant Education under Two Years of Age 1s. 3d.
Infant Education from Two to Six Years of Age 2 0
ENGLISH.
First Book of Reading .. 0s. 6d.
Second Book of Reading .. 0 3
Simple Lessons in Reading .. 0 10
Etymology .. 0 2
Rudiments of Knowledge .. 0 10
Moral Class-Book .. 1 6
Introduction to Composition .. 0 6
ARITHMETIC and MATHEMATICS.

Introduction to Arithmetic .. 1s. 0d.
Arithmetic (Advanced Treatise) .. 2 0
Key to Arithmetic .. 2 0
Book-Keeping by Single Entry .. 1 3
Ditto by Double Entry .. 2 0
Two Ruled Paper Books for Single Entry .. 1 3
Ditto for Double Entry .. 1 3
Political Economy .. 2s. 0d.
Introduction to the Sciences .. 1 0
Laws of Matter and Motion .. 0 10
Mechanics .. 0 10
Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics .. 0 10
Acoustics .. 0 10
Optics .. 0 10
Astronomy .. 0 10
Electricity .. 0 10
Meteorology .. 0 10
Vegetable Physiology .. 0 10
SCIENCE.

Algebra .. 3s. 6d.
Key to Algebra .. 2 6
Plane Geometry .. 2 6
Key to Plane Geometry .. 2 0
Solid and Spherical Geometry .. 2 6
Practical Mathematics .. 2 6
Two Parts, each 3s. 6d. 7 0
Key to Practical Mathematics .. 3 6
Mathematical Tables .. 3 6
HISTORY.

Ancient History .. 3s. 0d.
History of the British Empire .. 2 6
History of Greece .. 2 6
History of Rome .. 2 6
Exemplary and Instructional Biography .. 2 6

WRITING and DRAWING.
Writing—Plain, Current-Hand, and Ornamental; in Fifteen prepared Copy-Books (post size), each 0s. 6d.
First Book of Drawing .. 1 6
Second Book of Drawing .. 1 6
Drawing Books—consisting of a series of Progressive Lessons in Drawing and Perspective, with General Instructions; in Eighteen Books, each 1 6
"A" Books I. to X., are published.

GEOGRAPHY.
Geographical Primer .. 0s. 6d.
Text-Book of Geography .. 0 10
SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS (5 feet 2 inches long, by feet 6 inches broad), namely—England, Scotland, Ireland, Europe, Palestine, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, mounted, each 14 0
The HEMISPHERES, mounted 21 0
These Maps may also be had Variegated, at 2s. additional.
SCHOOL ATLAS of Modern and Ancient Geography, consisting of thirty-two quarto Maps 10 6
Primer Atlas, consisting of nine quarto Maps 2 6
Geography, General Treatise on 3 6

LATIN.
Illustrated with copious English Notes and Prefaces.
Latin Grammar, Elementary .. 2s. 6d.
Advanced .. 3 6
Quintus Cilius .. 2 0
Latin Exercises, Elementary .. 1 3
Advanced .. 2 0
Virgil .. 4 6
Latin and English Dictionary .. 9 0
Cicero .. 3 6
Nepos .. 2 9
English-Latin Part 4 6
Flaccus's Fables .. 1 6

GERMAN.
Edited by Dr. Aue, German Master in the High School, Edinburgh.
First German Reading-Book 2s. 0d.
Second German Reading-Book 3 0
German Grammar 3 6
English-German Phrase-Book (ready ready) 3 6
Dictionary of the German Language. Part I. German-English. By Dr. Kalthschmidt 0
Part II. English-German, in preparation.

MUSIC.
Manual of Music. By Joseph Gottsch 3 0
Published by W. & R. CHAMBERS, 39, High-street, Edinburgh; D. N. Chambers, 55, West Nile-street, Glasgow; W. S. Orr and Co., Amen-corner, London; J. McGlashan, 50, Upper Saville-street, Dublin; and sold by all Booksellers.

Just Published, Price Six Shillings.
A NEW EDITION OF THE STEWARTSON
FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK, by J. AMERY, Esq. Being adapted for one year; and longer, if required; containing Form of Valuation and Inventory of Stock—Journal of Weekly Transactions and Occurrences—Ledger—Cash Account, and occasional Memoranda of Hiring, &c. With Example Sheets, showing the method of entering the different Items in the Journal, Ledger, and Cash Account. Also, the Easy and Full Accounts as read by the Author at the monthly meeting of the Stewartson Farmers' Club, at which request it has been published.
Stourbridge: THOMAS MELLARD. London: SIMPKIN MARSHALL, and Co.; and sold by all Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE PULPIT. Vol. LXIII. 100 Sermons, &c.—Complete Sets may be had at a liberal discount. 151 Sermons by Rev. H. Melville, 3 vols., 29s.; also, 80 recent Sermons by Same, with 114 others, 10s.; 162 by Rev. J. H. Evans, 4 vols., 16s.
ROBESON, back of Apothecaries-hall.

TO the CLERGY (exclusively) whose Parochial Labours preclude the possibility of regular Composition.—On July 20, the FOUR PLAIN SOUND PRACTICAL SERMONS for AUGUST, in MS. Lithography, 8s. on delivery; 151 Sermons for any Sunday, 2s. 6d. each; Occasional Sermons, Choir Provident Club; Holy Communion, Nos. I. and II., before and after Confirmation; Nos. I. and II. Funeral Sermons; Preparation Ministry and Sunday School Sermons, to Subscribers, 2s. 6d. each; to Non-Subscribers, 3s.—Apply HENRY F. GAYWOOD, C. Moody's Lithographic Establishment, 257, High Holborn, London. Post-office orders payable to Henry F. Gaywood, High Holborn Branch. Sermons on all subjects on moderate terms.

MURRAY'S MODERN COOKERY BOOK.
New and cheap edition. Now ready, an entirely new, revised, and cheaper edition, with 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 5s. bound.

MODERN DOMESTIC COOKERY.
Founded upon Principles of Economy and Practical Knowledge, and adapted for the use of Private Families.
"A collection of plain receipts, adapted to the service of families, in which the table is supplied, with a regard to economy as well as comfort and elegance."—Morning Post.
"Unquestionably the most complete guide to the culinary department of domestic economy that has yet been given to the world."—John Bull.

"A new edition, with a great many new receipts, that have stood the test of family experience, and numerous editorial and typographical improvements throughout."—Spectator.

"Murray's 'Cookery Book' claims to rank as a new work."—Literary Gazette.

"The best work extant on the subject for an ordinary household."—Atlas.

"As a complete collection of useful directions, clothed in perspicuous language, this can scarcely be surpassed."—Economist.

"Full of sage instruction and advice, not only on the economical and gastronomic materials, but on subjects of domestic management in general."—Builder.

"We may heartily and safely commend to English housewifery this cookery book. It tells plainly what plain folks wish to know, and points out how an excellent dinner may be best secured."—Express.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MODES PARISIENNES ILLUSTRÉES.
JOURNAL de la BONNE COMPAGNIE.—The best, most elegant, and cheapest of all Fashion Papers published in France, sent direct, by post, from Paris every MONDAY, for only 1d. postage. Price 5s. per quarter; 25s. per year. A fine Album presented as a Prize to Yearly Subscribers.—Sole Agent in London, A. DELEY, 1, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE, with directions for its effectual removal, without the aid of surgery, constantly lying down. By CHARLES VERRILL, Surgeon to the Spinal Hospital, Fotheringhay, Regent's-park, author of "The Spine, its Curvature, and other Diseases," &c., &c. Price 1s. 6d.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Soho; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, 8vo, price 10s. 6d., cloth.
THE HEALTHY GUIDE: a Popular Handbook of Medicine and Surgery for the Use of Families, Emigrants, and others. By BUTLER LANE, M.D.
"In the present day the unprofessional public are not disposed to accept the Art and Science of Medicine as a mystery, and I believe that, with enquiring minds, explanation and elucidation constitute the best means of maintaining legitimate professional influence and counteracting the mischief of empiricism and quackery."
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

NOTICE—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate covers, gilt-edged, at 5s. per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with post-office order, payable to LEIGHTON SOX and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London; the only binders authorised by the proprietors.

N. Y. C.—Everything is settled to my satisfaction.

MECHI, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET.
London.—The best and cheapest Dressing-Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen in London. Table Cutlery, Razors, Magic Sticks, and Paste. Every thing for the Toilet and Work-table. A superb Stock of Papier Maché articles displayed in elegant Show-rooms.

TO JEWELLERS, BUTTON-MAKERS, and TRIMMING-SELLERS—ADENEY and SON respectfully inform the Trade that their much-improved PATENT SPRING FASTENER, for Buttons and Buttons, to be substituted for Shanks. May now be had, on application, at No. 16, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.

ANCIENT COINS for SALE—A CATALOGUE of Greek and Roman Silver and Copper Coins, English Coins, Bronze Medals, &c., for 1853, with price affixed to each, on receipt of two penny stamps for postage, will be sent GRATIS to any gentleman who will apply to FRED. LINCOLN (Son of W. B. Lincoln, Bookseller), Cheltenham House, Westminster-road, London.

ANCIENT and MODERN COINS, MEDALS, &c., may be SELECTED, on moderate terms, from the very extensive collection of Mr. C. R. TAYLOR, Medallist, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. Articles forwarded to the country for approval. Commissions faithfully executed, and every information desired promptly given.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224, REGENT-STREET, and 433, WEST STRAND, near Lowther Arcade.
Mr. M. begs to invite inspection of his extensive Collection of Portraits of Eminent Men, Stereoscopic Wonders and Specimens of his newly-patented Crayon Process.
Portraits taken daily in the highest style of art.
Prospectuses forwarded.

BEE-HIVES—GEO. NEIGHBOUR and SONS invite particular attention to their new and varied collection of Bee-Hives for the present season, in which is comprised all the most recent improvements and inventions of the day. Their newly-arranged Catalogue, with drawings and prices, is now ready, and will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.—George Neighbour and Sons, 127, High Holborn, and 149, Regent-street, London.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and 110 10s. GOLD LEVERS at the Manufactory, 308, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

HAWLEYS, 120, OXFORD-STREET, and 284, HIGH HOLBORN, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street. Established upwards of half a century. Elegant Gold Watches, Jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, 13 10s. 6d.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, with all the recent improvements, from Twelve Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled movements, maintaining power, richly engraved dials and cases, 13 10s. 6d.; Silver Lever £3 15s. 6d. to £5 10s. 6d. to £7 10s. 6d. to £9 10s. 6d. to £11 10s. 6d. to £13 10s. 6d. to £15 10s. 6d. to £17 10s. 6d. to £19 10s. 6d. to £21 10s. 6d. to £23 10s. 6d. to £25 10s. 6d. to £27 10s. 6d. to £29 10s. 6d. to £31 10s. 6d. to £33 10s. 6d. to £35 10s. 6d. to £37 10s. 6d. to £39 10s. 6d. to £41 10s. 6d. to £43 10s. 6d. to £45 10s. 6d. to £47 10s. 6d. to £49 10s. 6d. to £51 10s. 6d. to £53 10s. 6d. to £55 10s. 6d. to £57 10s. 6d. to £59 10s. 6d. to £61 10s. 6d. to £63 10s. 6d. to £65 10s. 6d. to £67 10s. 6d. to £69 10s. 6d. to £71 10s. 6d. to £73 10s. 6d. to £75 10s. 6d. to £77 10s. 6d. to £79 10s. 6d. to £81 10s. 6d. to £83 10s. 6d. to £85 10s. 6d. to £87 10s. 6d. to £89 10s. 6d. to £91 10s. 6d. to £93 10s. 6d. to £95 10s. 6d. to £97 10s. 6d. to £99 10s. 6d. to £101 10s. 6d. to £103 10s. 6d. to £105 10s. 6d. to £107 10s. 6d. to £109 10s. 6d. to £111 10s. 6d. to £113 10s. 6d. to £115 10s. 6d. to £117 10s. 6d. to £119 10s. 6d. to £121 10s. 6d. to £123 10s. 6d. to £125 10s. 6d. to £127 10s. 6d. to £129 10s. 6d. to £131 10s. 6d. to £133 10s. 6d. to £135 10s. 6d. to £137 10s. 6d. to £139 10s. 6d. to £141 10s. 6d. to £143 10s. 6d. to £145 10s. 6d. to £147 10s. 6d. to £149 10s. 6d. to £151 10s. 6d. to £153 10s. 6d. to £155 10s. 6d. to £157 10s. 6d. to £159 10s. 6d. to £161 10s. 6d. to £163 10s. 6d. to £165 10s. 6d. to £167 10s. 6d. to £169 10s. 6d. to £171 10s. 6d. to £173 10s. 6d. to £175 10s. 6d. to £177 10s. 6d. to £179 10s. 6d. to £181 10s. 6d. to £183 10s. 6d. to £185 10s. 6d. to £187 10s. 6d. to £189 10s. 6d. to £191 10s. 6d. to £193 10s. 6d. to £195 10s. 6d. to £197 10s. 6d. to £199 10s. 6d. to £201 10s. 6d. to £203 10s. 6d. to £205 10s. 6d. to £207 10s. 6d. to £209 10s. 6d. to £211 10s. 6d. to £213 10s. 6d. to £215 10s. 6d. to £217 10s. 6d. to £219 10s. 6d. to £221 10s. 6d. to £223 10s. 6d. to £225 10s. 6d. to £227 10s. 6d. to £229 10s. 6d. to £231 10s. 6d. to £233 10s. 6d. to £235 10s. 6d. to £237 10s. 6d. to £239 10s. 6d. to £241 10s. 6d. to £243 10s. 6d. to £245 10s. 6d. to £247 10s. 6d. to £249 10s. 6d. to £251 10s. 6d. to £253 10s. 6d. to £255 10s. 6d. to £257 10s. 6d. to £259 10s. 6d. to £261 10s. 6d. to £263 10s. 6d. to £265 10s. 6d. to £267 10s. 6d. to £269 10s. 6d. to £271 10s. 6d. to £273 10s. 6d. to £275 10s. 6d. to £277 10s. 6d. to £279 10s. 6d. to £281 10s. 6d. to £283 10s. 6d. to £285 10s. 6d. to £287 10s. 6d. to £289 10s. 6d. to £291 10s. 6d. to £293 10s. 6d. to £295 10s. 6d. to £297 10s. 6d. to £299 10s. 6d. to £301 10s. 6d. to £303 10s. 6d. to £305 10s. 6d. to £307 10s. 6d. to £309 10s. 6d. to £311 10s. 6d. to £313 10s. 6d. to £315 10s. 6d. to £317 10s. 6d. to £319 10s. 6d. to £321 10s. 6d. to £323 10s. 6d. to £325 10s. 6d. to £327 10s. 6d. to £329 10s. 6d. to £331 10s. 6d. to £333 10s. 6d. to £335 10s. 6d. to £337 10s. 6d. to £339 10s. 6d. to £341 10s. 6d. to £343 10s. 6d. to £345 10s. 6d. to £347 10s. 6d. to £349 10s. 6d. to £351 10s. 6d. to £353 10s. 6d. to £355 10s. 6d. to £357 10s. 6d. to £359 10s. 6d. to £361 10s. 6d. to £363 10s. 6d. to £365 10s. 6d. to £367 10s. 6d. to £369 10s. 6d. to £371 10s. 6d. to £373 10s. 6d. to £375 10s. 6d. to £377 10s. 6d. to £379 10s. 6d. to £381 10s. 6d. to £383 10s. 6d. to £385 10s. 6d. to £387 10s. 6d. to £389 10s. 6d. to £391 10s. 6d. to £39